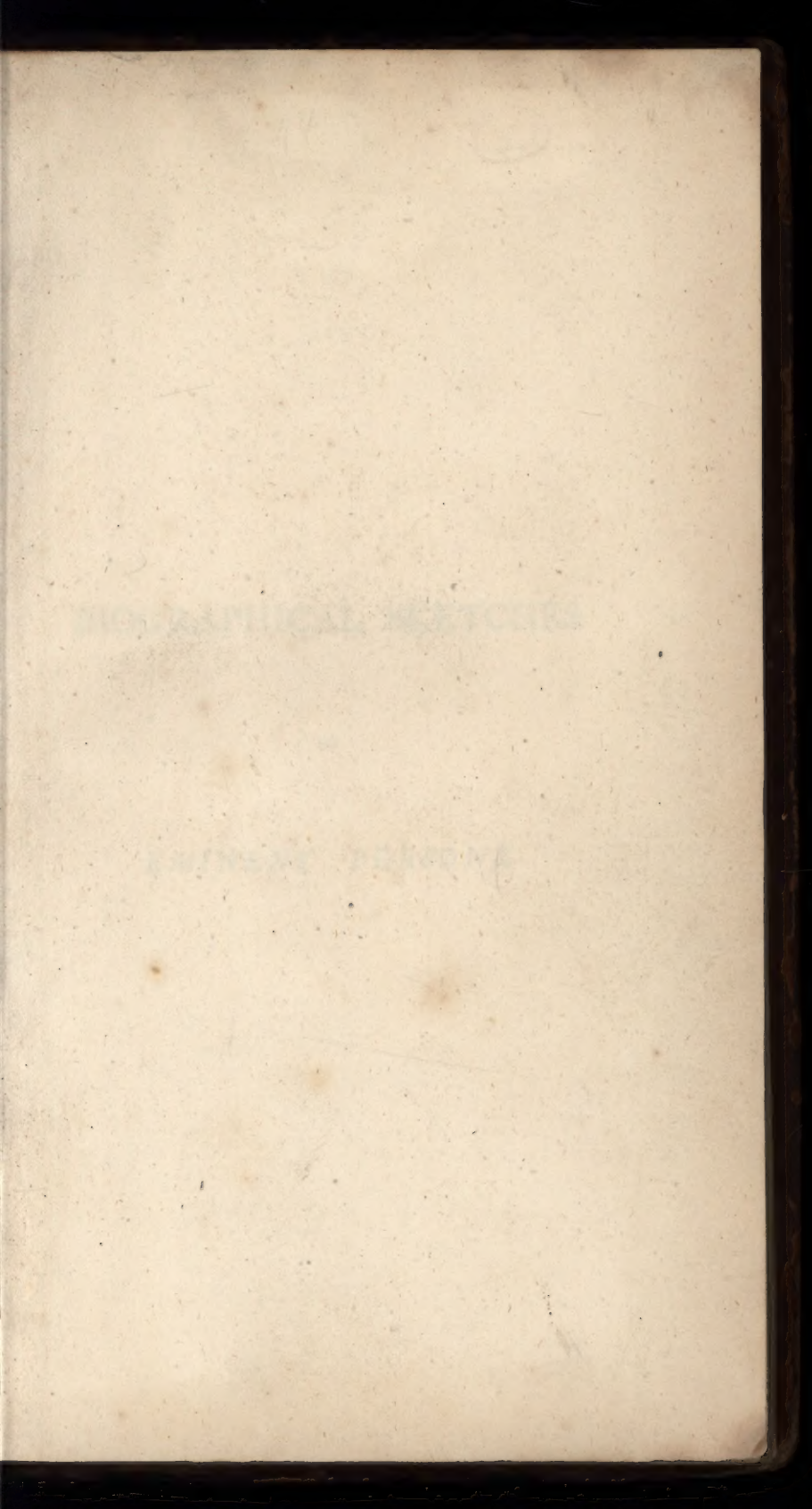
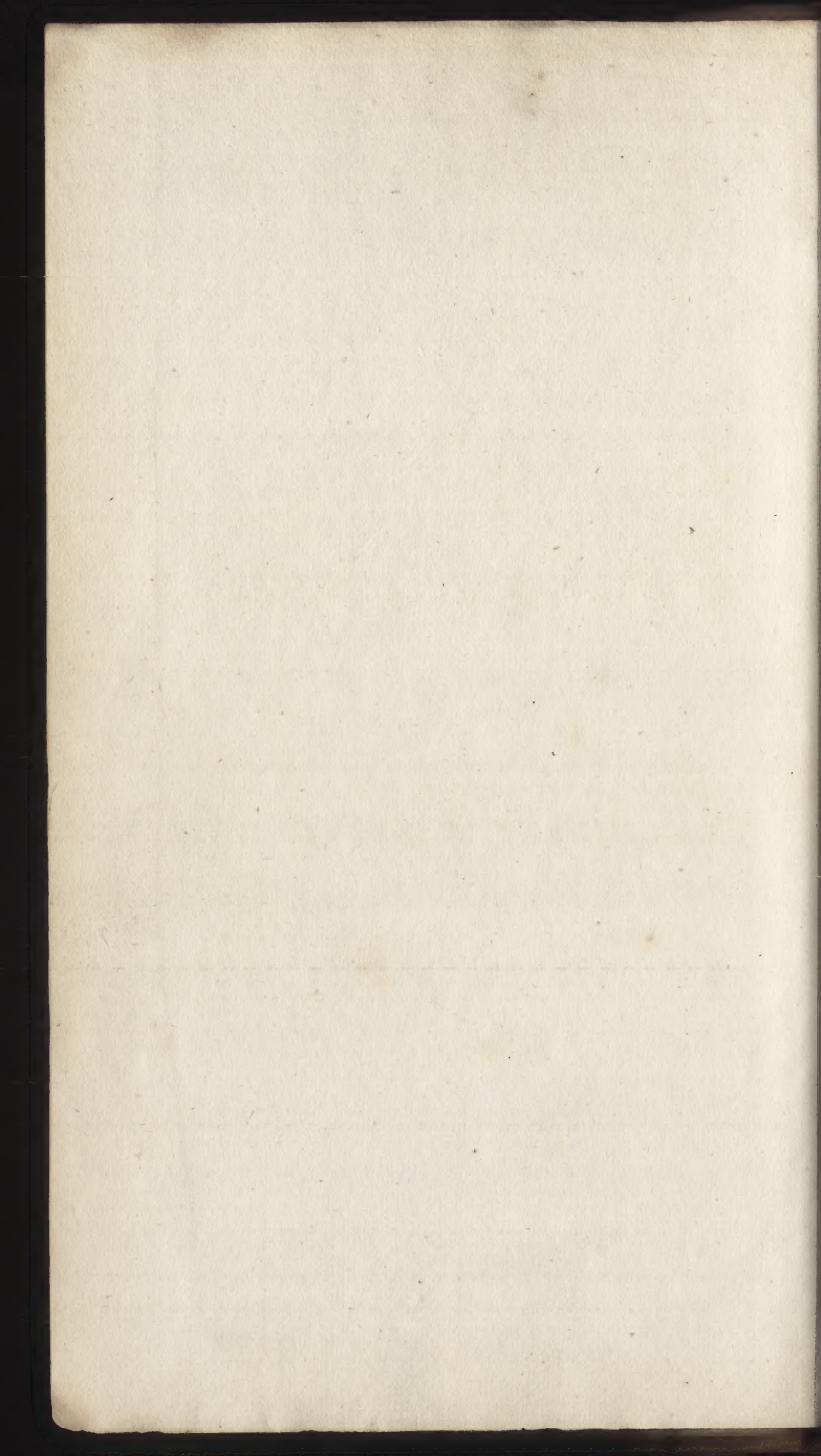


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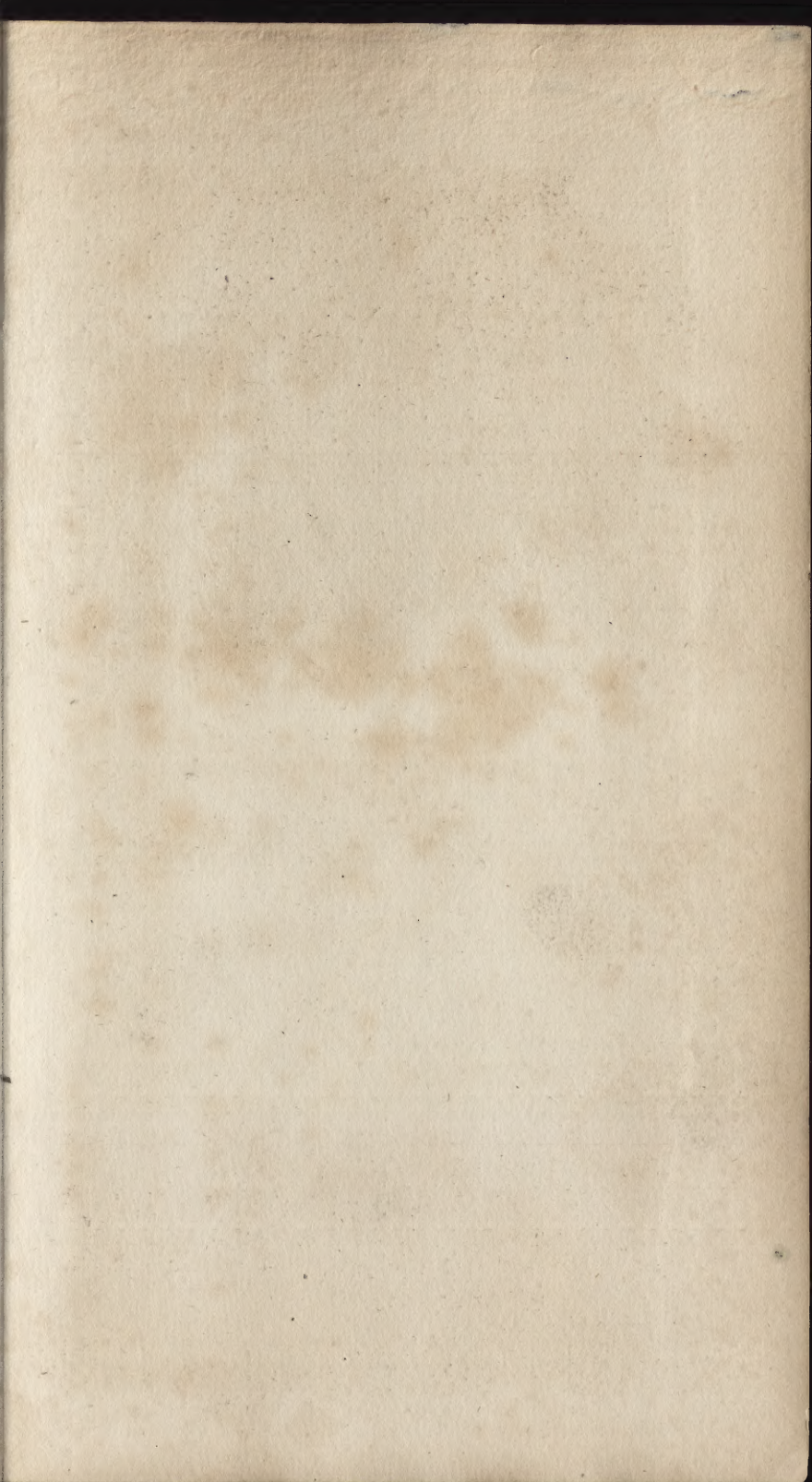
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

• OF

EMINENT PERSONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

EMMENT PERSONS





Ed. Purcell sculp.

FRONT VIEW OF KNOLE.

J. B. Wilson del.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

EMINENT PERSONS,

WHOSE

PORTRAITS

FORM PART OF THE

DUKE OF DORSET'S

COLLECTION AT KNOLE.

WITH A

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

OF THE

PLACE.

Embellished with a Front and East View of Knole.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE, PICCADILLY.

1795.

PROBATIONER

WILLIAM J. L. L.

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WILLIAM J. L. L.

TO HIS GRACE

JOHN FREDERICK,

DUKE OF DORSET, K. G.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF

KENT,

LORD STEWARD OF

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD,

Es. Ec. Ec.

MY LORD,

THESE Biographical Sketches of the eminent persons whose portraits form a part of the magnificent collection at Knole, will, I hope, be not altogether unworthy of your

Grace's attention. I build no pretensions on the work, as a composition of literary merit. It is as a tribute of respect and gratitude that it can lay any claim to an indulgent reception, and I flatter myself that the dutiful zeal with which the volume is offered, will, with your Grace, at least, atone in some degree for its defects and imperfections.

I am,

MY LORD,

with great respect,

Your Grace's

most obliged, and

obedient servant,

THE AUTHOR.

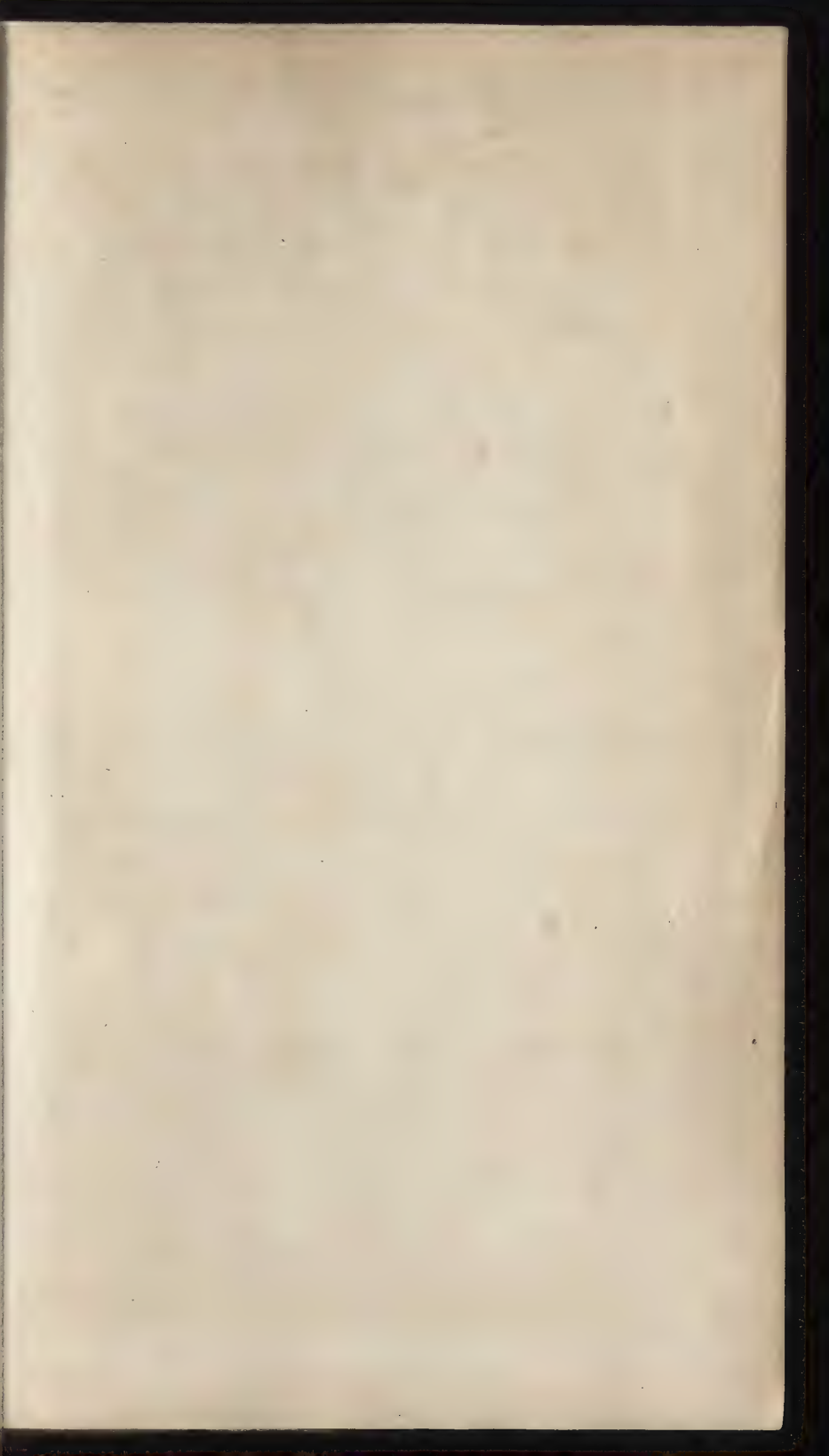
Sept. 27, 1795.

P R E F A C E.

SO many claims are made by authors to the candour and indulgence of the public, and such various reasons are urged to deprecate the severity of the critics, that I fear both the one and the other are grown callous to the appeals of literary adventurers. However discouraging this reflection might be, I must, notwithstanding, risque my apology, by assuring the reader that the following sketches were not written with a view to publication ; my intention was to have printed some copies for the use of the Nobleman to whom they are dedicated, and of those friends to whose perusal his Grace might have condescended to recommend them. With this view the sheets were

transmitted to the press, some circumstances then occurred which induced me (perhaps too easily) to alter my original design, and to submit them to the public eye.

The sketches are thirty-nine in number, the personages, whose lives are given, were all of them of considerable, and many of the highest celebrity. Their portraits form a part of the superb collection at Knole. By whom they were all painted is unknown, some of them certainly by Holbein, and most of them, probably, by his pupils. A room near ninety feet in length, is appropriated to them, and to the great attention of the noble proprietor is to be ascribed their being in perfect preservation. The finest productions of Titian, Corregio, Vandyck, and Rembrandt, and particularly the most brilliant efforts of Sir Joshua Reynolds's pencil, form the greater part of the rest of the collection. But as any observations on the

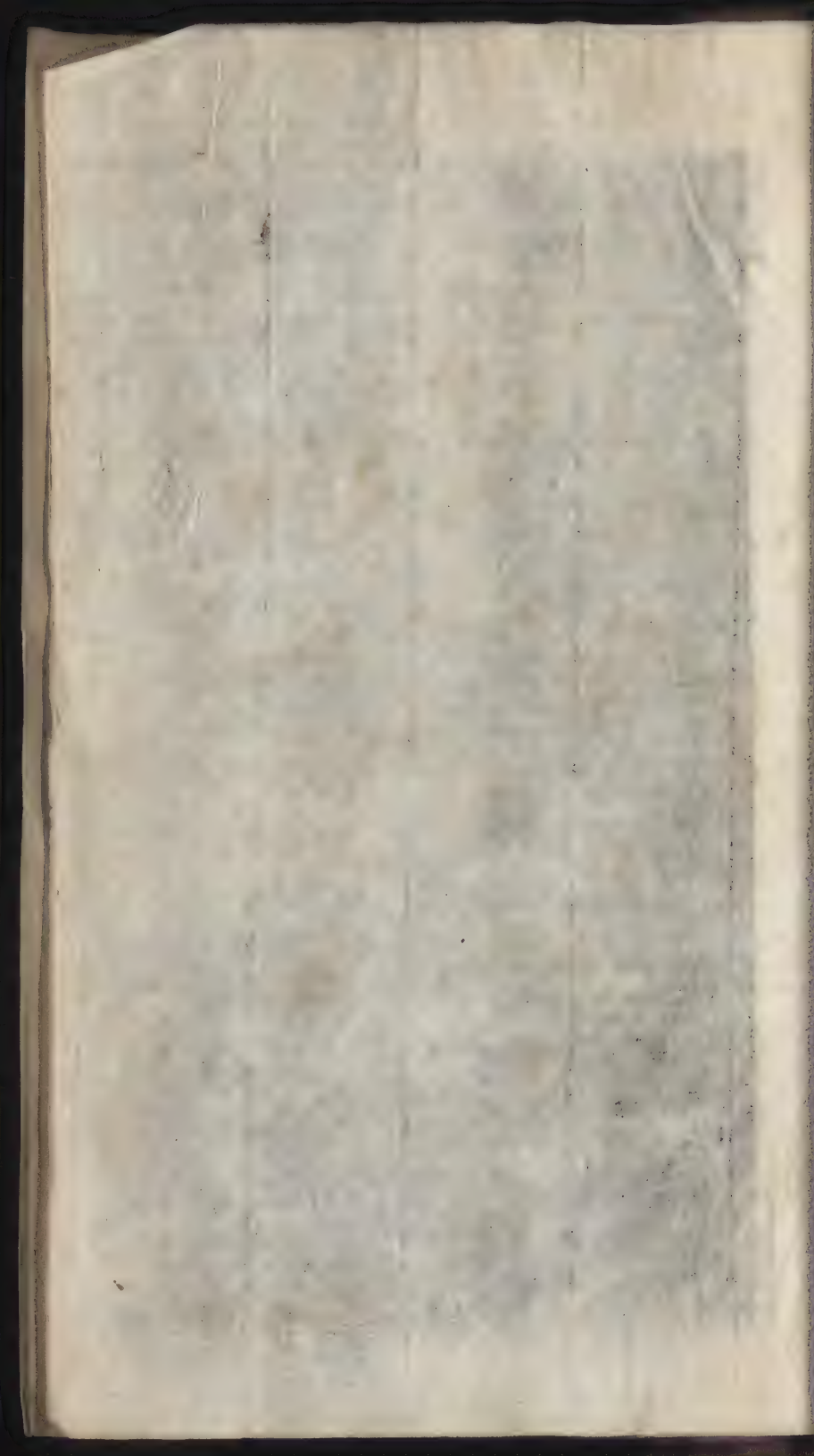




J. Fowler sculp.

J. Bridgman del.





absolute or relative merits of these paintings are foreign to the plan of this work, and as general indiscriminate praise conveys inaccurate ideas, or rather no ideas at all, I shall content myself with merely pointing them out to those lovers of the art, to whom, through negligence or accident, this treasure is hitherto unknown.

Some brief account, however, of the ancient mansion which contains it might not be altogether inapposite or unacceptable to the reader.

The time of its structure is not precisely ascertained. It is known that Baldwin de Bethun possessed it in the time of King John ; from him, through the Mareschals, earls of Pembroke, and Bigods, earls of Norfolk, it descended to Otho de Grandison, who held it in the reign of Edward I. In this family it remained till that of

Richard II. when it was conveyed by Sir Thomas Grandison to Geoffry de Say ; whose daughter transferred it to Sir William Fiennes ; and Sir William's son to Bouchier, archbishop of Canterbury, by whom considerable additions were made to the edifice, and who bequeathed it by will to the see of Canterbury. Archbishop Moreton likewise added to the building ; and Cranmer, observing that the grandeur of the structure excited the invidious remarks of the laity, exchanged it for lands from the crown. It continued as a royal domain till the reign of Edward VI. and was by him granted to his uncle, the Protector, Somerset. Dudley, duke of Northumberland, obtained the possession on its escheating by Somerset's conviction. Northumberland's execution again transferred it to the crown ; and Cardinal Pole procured it of Queen Mary for his life ; on its lapsing a third time, Elizabeth presented it to her

favorite, Leicester, who resigned it; when, after a lease granted to John Leonard, Esq. of Chevening, the Queen conferred it on Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset; who (with the exceptions of its being seized on in the time of the usurpation, and of an alienation from Richard, the third earl, to Henry Smith, alderman of London, which was redeemed by his lordship's nephew) has transmitted it uninterruptedly to his posterity. Few of the ancient mansions of our nobility impress us with the ideas of feudal magnificence more than this does. Its site, "embosomed high in tufted trees," the space it occupies (upwards of five acres) its towers and battlements, all combine in recalling the days of chivalry and romance, nor is the charm broke as the visitor enters the Gothic hall, undefaced by modern patch-work. A very fine statue of Demosthenes, purchased in Italy by the present Duke for £.700, ornaments one end of it,

The figure appears to be in the act of calmly discussing, rather than of thundering, or even of rousing the Athenians to action. More energy and more gesticulation would have been necessary to have suited the attitude of the speaker to “Will you not cover the
“ seas with your ships? Why are you
“ not at the Piræus? Why are you not
“ embarked?”* But if its character be deliberative composure, it is certainly the dignified composure of a great man. A corridor on the south-west side of the edifice contains a noble collection of antique busts, mostly likewise bought in Italy by the present Duke; the heads of two boys particularly engage the attention, one is said to be a young Nero, the other Galerius, the son of M. Aur. Antoninus, by Faustina. It is difficult to persuade one’s self that the features of the former, which indicate such

* Oration on the state of the Chersonesus.

gentleness and sweetness of character, could have formed the exterior of a mind that was one day to astonish the world with deeds of such incredible atrocity. *Vultu pulchro magis quam venusto* is part of his picture given by Suetonius; if by *venusto* is to be understood the effect of the mind upon the countenance, the face of the man must have been very different from that of the boy. As Galerius died young, nothing is known of his character, but his lineaments, indeed, seem to proclaim more of the soul of his brother Commodus than that of his father Marcus Aurelius; Julius Cæsar, Pompey, Marcus Brutus, Antinous, and Theseus, are among the rest of the busts; there is a stern moroseness in the face of Brutus better suited to Livy's portrait of his ancestor Junius, than to a disciple of the mild philosophy of the Platonists.

The architecture of this immense pile bespeaks a variety of dates, the most ancient is probably coeval with the Mareschals and Bigods ; it seems as if the whole of it was antecedent to its becoming the possession of the Sackvilles, though certainly many of this family have very considerably repaired it, particularly Richard, the fifth earl. No part appears of a more modern date than the reign of Elizabeth. Thomas, the first earl of Dorset, came to reside at Knole in 1603, he died in 1607, and as the water-spouts, which were put up by him throughout the house, are dated 1605, it would appear that no part of the building is subsequent to this period. The garden gates, the sun-dial, and many other places bear the arms of Sackville and Middlesex, a title brought into the family by Frances Cranfield, heiress of the Earl of Middlesex, and Countess to the above-mentioned Richard. In a window in the billiard-room is the portrait of

a man in armour with this inscription : *Herbrandus de Sackville præpotens Normanus intravit Angliam cum Gulielmo Conquestore, anno 1066* ; and in a room called the Carton gallery, are painted on glafs twenty-one armorial bearings, from the above Herbrandus to Richard, the third earl of Dorset. A lineage which, as far as the boast of pedigree may be allowed a fair pretension, can be surpassed or even equalled by few in the kingdom. In another room are several shields of the arms of the Cranmer family ; this room has the appearance of having once been the archbishop's private chapel, the window resembles more those of the places of religious worship than any other window in the house, and the approach to it is by two or three steps exhibiting altogether the appearance of what was once an altar.

The park owes much to nature and much to its noble proprietor ; the line of its fur-

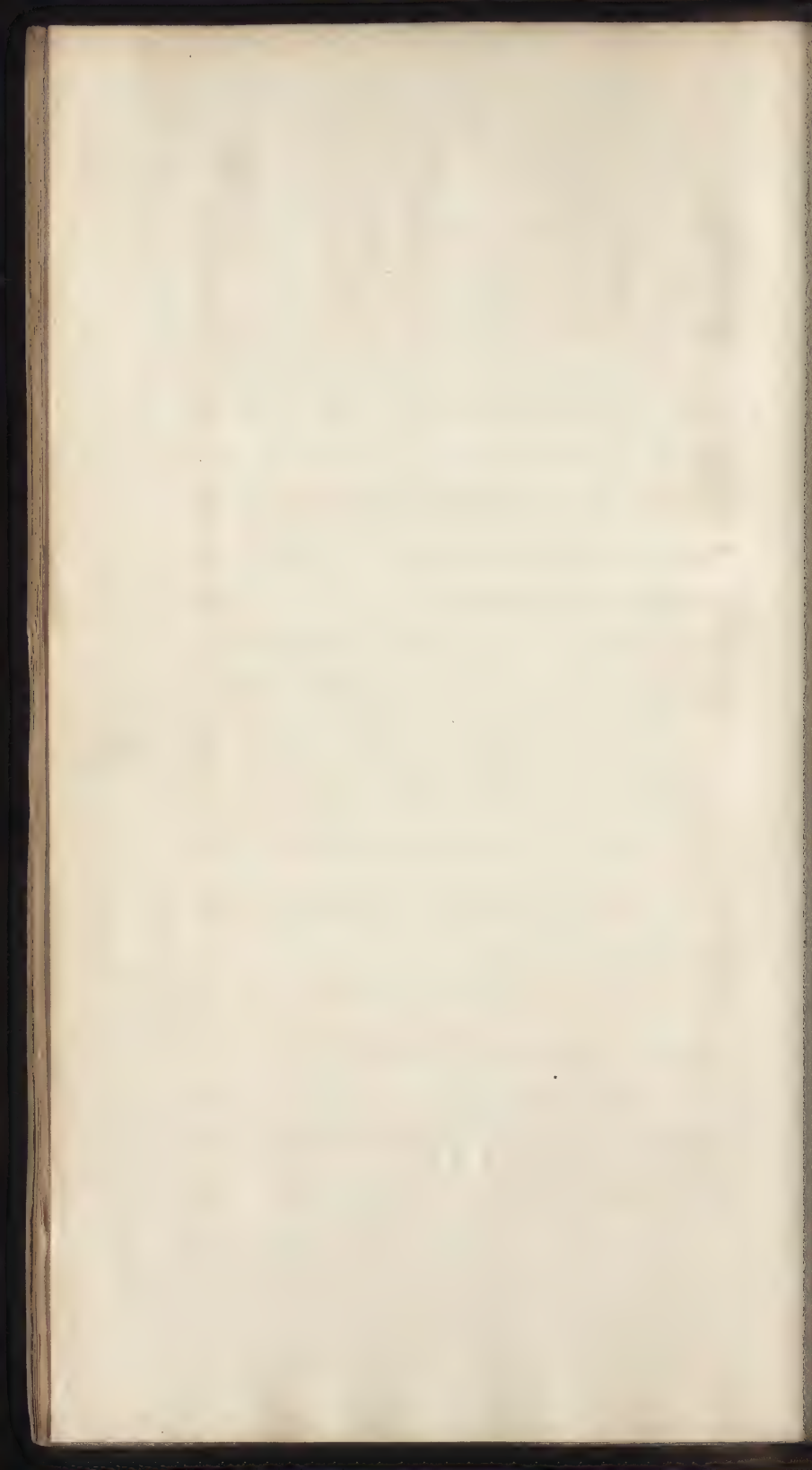
face is perpetually varying, so that new points of view are constantly presenting themselves. The soil is happily adapted to the growth of timber; stately beeches and venerable oaks fill every part of the landscape; the girth of one of these oaks exceeds twenty-eight feet, and probably its branches afforded shade to its ancient lords of Pembroke and Norfolk. The present Duke has, with much assiduity and taste, repaired the gaps made in the woods by one of his ancestors, who, "Foe to the Dryads of his father's groves," had unveiled their haunts and exposed their secret recesses to the rude and garish eye of day. The plantations are not dotted about in cloddish clumps, as if they had no reference to a whole or general effect, but in broad and spacious masses cover the summits of the undulating line, or skirt the vallies in easy sweeps. Not to dwell, however, on "barren generalities," among many others there are two points

of view which particularly deserve the visitor's attention ; the one is from the end of a valley which goes in a south-west direction from the house, it forms a gentle curve, the groves rise magnificently on each side, and the trees, many of them beeches of the largest size, are generally feathered to the bottom ; the mansion with its towers and battlements, and a back ground of hills covered with wood, terminate the vista ; the time most favorable for the prospect is a little before the setting sun, when the foreground is darkened by a great mass of shade, and the house, from this circumstance and its being brightened by the sun's rays, is brought forward in a beautiful manner to the eye. The other view is from a rising ground of the same valley, and of a different kind from the former ; on gaining the summit of the hill, a prospect of vast extent bursts at once upon the eye ; woods, heaths, towns, villages, and hamlets, are

all before you in bright confusion, the sudden and abrupt manner in which the prospect presents itself, being in perfect unison with the wildness of the scenery. The eye takes in the greater part of West Kent, a considerable part of Suffex, and distant view of the hills of Hampshire. The fore ground is woody, the whitened steeples rising every where among the trees, with gentlemen's seats scattered round in great abundance. Penshurst, the ancient residence of the Sidneys, stands conspicuously on a gentle swell, forming a middle point between the fore ground and the South Downs that skirt the horizon. It is a venerable mansion surrounded with groves of high antiquity, I know not if the oak, planted the day Sir Philip Sidney was born and mentioned by Ben Johnson, be yet remaining, if it be, I trust it meets from the present proprietor with every respect due to so sacred a relique. The patriot Algernon, and the poet Waller,

have both reposed beneath its shade, and possibly here too Sir Philip sketched his Arcadian scenes.

As these descriptions, however, form no part of my main design, and as words convey faint and inadequate ideas of objects exclusively within the province of the eye, I will trespass no longer on my reader's time by attempts seldom satisfactory or successful, but, with all possible deference, crave his indulgent attention to the following Biographical Sketches.



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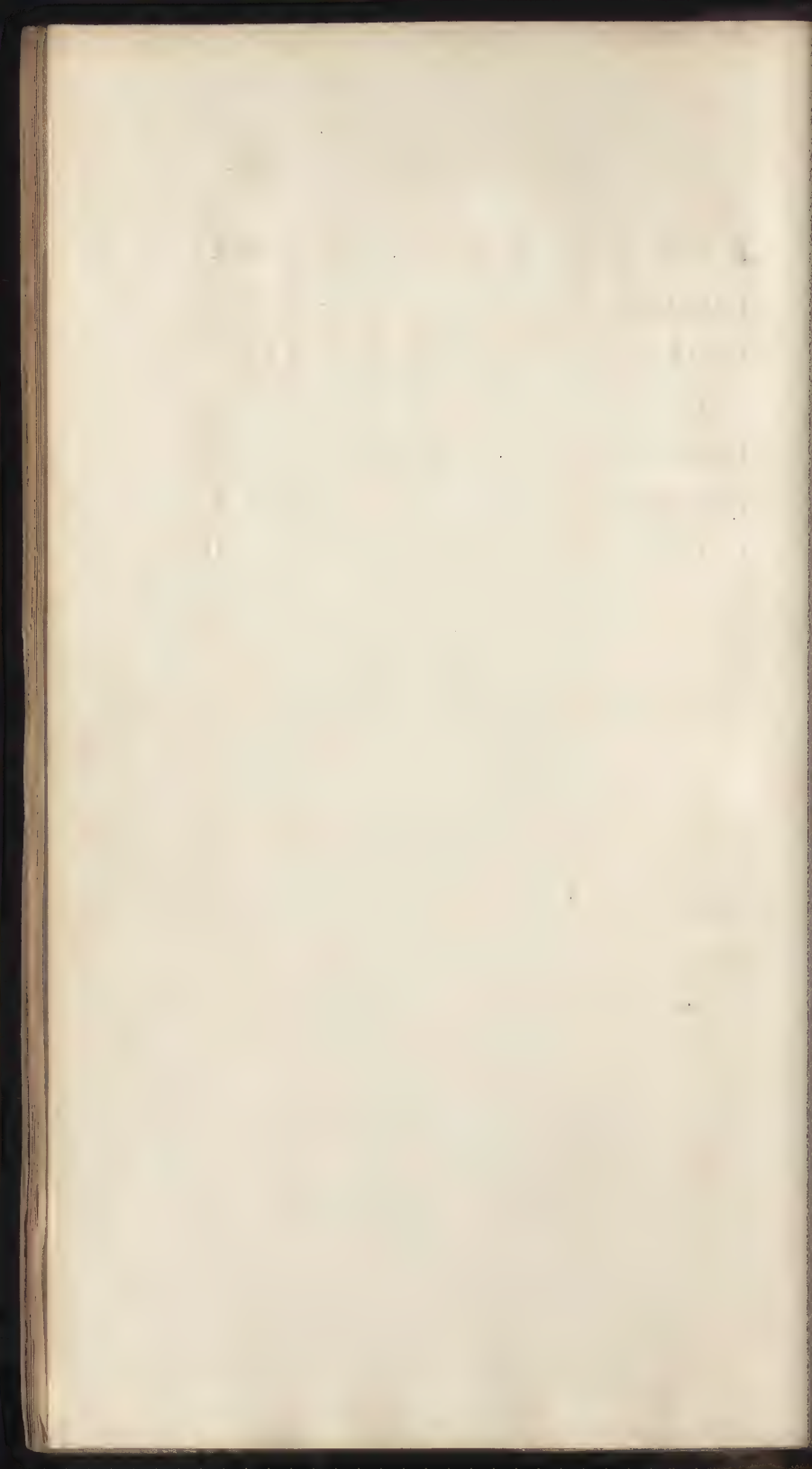
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BIOGRAPHICAL

SKETCHES.

JOHN WHITGIFT,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

WAS descended from the ancient family of Whitgift, at Whitgift, in Yorkshire, and born at Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, anno 1530. His early education was managed by an uncle, who, though an abbot, raised in his pupil's mind the first prejudices against the Roman Catholic religion; the lad, having imbibed a relish for the doctrines of the reformers, refused to go to mass, on which his aunt, with whom he lived, insisted on his quitting her

house, as nothing but misfortune, she said, could befall the roof that harboured a heretic. In 1548 he was sent to Queen's college, Cambridge, and soon after removed to Pembroke hall, under the tuition of John Bradford, the martyr; in 1555 he was chosen fellow of Peterhouse, and soon after entered into holy orders; his parts and learning recommended him to the patronage of Cox, bishop of Ely, nor was it long before (his fame reaching the ears of the Queen) he was sent for to preach at court, and appointed one of the royal chaplains. In 1572 he commenced war against the Puritans, by answering a pamphlet called *An Admonition to the Parliament*; this admonition was a severe attack both on the doctrines and discipline of the church, and produced a long controversy chiefly between Whitgift and Cartwright. This controversy, however, was the means of advancing him to the deanry of Lincoln, and, in 1576, to the bishopric of Worcester; it was said that the Queen wished to have made him archbishop of Canterbury, even during the life of the then primate Grindall, who was desirous of resigning

in Whitgift's favor, but the latter strenuously persisted in refusing the fee till it should become vacant in the usual and natural way. In 1583 this event took place, and Whitgift, now archbishop of Canterbury, signalized himself so much against the Puritans, that he was the object of their repeated attacks, particularly in a book, famous at the time, entitled *Martin Mar-prelate*. He died in 1604, and was interred at Croydon, where a monument is erected to him. He was present at the celebrated conference held in the beginning of this year, at Hampton Court, between the Ecclesiastics and the Puritans, under the immediate inspection of King James; and though impartial candor will allow Whitgift no great share of praise in discovering that James spoke through divine inspiration, yet philosophy and humanity will honor the memory of a man who, on every occasion, shewed himself a strenuous opposer of persecution. Rapin (no flatterer of churchmen) says of him, "Whitgift was a mild and peaceable man, who would have been glad to have reclaimed the Puritans by gentle

“ methods according to the precepts of the
“ gospel.” And Fuller in his Church History
files him “ the worthiest man that ever the
“ English hierarchy did enjoy.”

THOMAS SACKVILLE.

EARL OF DORSET,

1536 to 1608,

WAS the son of Richard Sackville, Esq. by Winifred, the daughter of Sir John Bruges. He was born in 1536, at Buckhurst, in Suffex, the seat of this ancient and illustrious family. The family of Sackville, or, as it was anciently written, Salcavilla, was of high antiquity in Normandy before the conquest, where they were lords of the town and feignory of Sackville. Herbrand de Sackville was one of the leaders of the forces that came into England under William the Conqueror, and is the seventh named in the list of these chieftains in an old manuscript in the possession of Edward Gwynn, of the Custos Brevium office in the reign of James I. Robert, the third son of

Herbrand, is the direct ancestor of the present Duke of Dorset. He held various manors in Essex and Suffolk, and attended Richard Cœur de Lion on his crusade to the holy land. Jordan, the eldest son of Robert, by marrying Hela, daughter of Ralph de Den, acquired the manor of Buckhurst. Sir Jordan de Sackville, grandson of the above Jordan, was one of the barons who were elected and sworn to see the articles of the Magna Charta performed by King John. Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, was the tenth in descent from the above Sir Jordan, and was sent to Oxford towards the latter end of Edward the Sixth's reign, but removed to Cambridge, and from thence to the Inner Temple, in order to study the law, not as a profession, but as a qualification to enable him to discharge his duty in parliament; during his residence in the Temple, he wrote a moral drama, which he called "An Introduction to the Mirror of Magistrates;" it exhibits in a series of poems, examples of bad men, who dishonoring high situations by vicious practices, end their days in disgrace and misery. Its poetic

merit is such, that Wharton says of it, "Sackville's Introduction approaches nearer to the Fairy Queen, in the richness of allegoric description, than any previous or succeeding poem." In 1561 he published a tragedy, called *Ferrex and Porrex, sons of Gorboduc*, king of Britain, the three first acts were, however, written by Mr. Norton. It is remarkable that this was the first tragedy in English verse, and was performed by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple before Queen Elizabeth at Whitehall. Sir Philip Sydney says of it, "that it was full of notable morality which doth most delightfully teach." Whoever considers that it appeared some years before Shakespeare and the then imperfect state of English poetry, will allow it great merit. It was afterwards brought on Drury Lane stage, in 1736, through the recommendation of Pope, and acted with great success.

In the first parliament of Elizabeth, Mr. Sackville was elected for the county of Suffex, and his father, Sir Richard, for Kent; in the

second of that reign, the father was chosen for Suffex, and the son for Buckinghamshire. He was soon after raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Buckhurst, not only his personal merit, but his affinity recommended him to the Queen's favor; his grandfather having married a sister of Elizabeth's maternal grandfather. In 1571 he was sent ambassador to Charles IX. king of France, to negotiate the treaty of marriage between the Queen and the Duke of Anjou. In 1586 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the trial of the Queen of Scots. He was soon after sent as ambassador extraordinary to settle the disputes between the States General and the Earl of Leicester; his talents and candor gained him the esteem of the States, but made Leicester his enemy, whose influence over the Queen was such, as to procure an order for Lord Buckhurst's being confined to his house for some months; on Leicester's death he was restored to favor, created knight of the garter, and, at the Queen's special recommendation, elected chancellor of the university of Oxford.

In 1598 he was joined with Lord Burleigh to negotiate a peace with Spain, and conducted himself in this business with such eminent ability, that he was raised to the post of lord high treasurer; from this period, Burleigh being dead, he acted in conjunction with Cecil to the end of Elizabeth's, and the four first years of the next reign. In 1604 he was created, by James, Earl of Dorset, and died suddenly while sitting at the council board in 1608, as he was promoting the independence of the Low Countries, which, however, was not acknowledged by Spain till the ensuing year. The death of this great and excellent minister made way for James's Scotch favorites, who laid the foundation of the ruin of his race.

Mr. Walpole concludes his portrait of him thus: " Few ministers have left so fair a character; in private life he was an affectionate husband, a kind father, and a firm friend; for the last twenty years of his life his family consisted of 200 persons, most of whom he entertained on motives of charity;

“ nor was he less benevolent to the poor out
“ of doors, to whom he afforded liberal relief
“ in the time of sickness and scarcity.” Lord
Bacon, too, speaks of him in the following
terms: “ My Lord of Buckhurst was of the
“ noble house of Sackville, and of the Queen’s
“ consanguinity; his father was Richard Sack-
“ ville, or, as the people then called him,
“ *Fill-sack*, by reason of his great wealth, and
“ the vast patrimony which he left to his son,
“ whereof he spent in his youth the best part,
“ until the Queen, by her frequent admoni-
“ tions, diverted the torrent of his profusion.
“ He was a very fine gentleman of person and
“ endowments both of art and nature, but
“ without measure magnificent. He was a
“ scholar, and a person of quick dispatch, (fa-
“ culties that yet run in the blood) and they
“ say of him, that his secretaries did little for
“ him by the way of indictment, wherein they
“ could seldom please him, he was so *facétie*-
“ and choice in his phrase and stile.” Dr.
Abbot, in his funeral sermon on this great

man, says of him, "Never was there any nobleman with more humble agnizing, with more feeling and affectionate greatness. Who more loving to his wife? that honorable lady, the mirror of all true virtue. Who more kind to his children? Who more fast to his friend? Who more true to his word? No nobleman more given to hospitality, his family sometimes consisting of 220 persons. Such was his earnest desire of avoiding the doing of wrong, that he bought no land for which he did not pay more than its worth, giving as a reason, that it would the better prosper and continue in his name and posterity. From his tenants he took less fines by a third than other lords usually took." His long, active, and laborious exertions as a minister, his munificence as a patron, his hospitality and generosity, his sincere and warm attachment to his family and friends, his kind and affectionate demeanor to his dependents, so endeared him to the Queen and to all who had partaken of his benefits, or

had even heard of his name, that as he lived
universally beloved and esteemed, so the tears
and regret of a nation accompanied him to his
tomb.

ROBERT CECIL,

EARL OF SALISBURY,

1550 to 1612,

WAS the second son of the great Lord Burleigh; he was deformed from his birth, of a feeble constitution, and on that account his early education was confined to the house of his father, by whom he was thoroughly initiated in the science of politics; he was sent from thence to St. John's college, Cambridge, where he became a fellow and took his degrees. It is somewhat surprizing that, with these advantages, he should appear in no public capacity till the age of thirty-five, and *then* as secretary of the embassy to the Earl of Derby, ambassador to France. Leicester, his father's enemy, probably impeded his promotion. In 1586, on his return from France, he was knighted, and

made under-secretary of state to Sir Francis Walsingham; at whose death, in 1590, he succeeded as principal secretary of state. His conduct towards the unfortunate Earl of Essex and Sir Walter Raleigh leaves to posterity no very favorable impression of his magnanimity, or sense of equity. The rash, unguarded warmth of Essex afforded ample scope for the cool, deliberate cunning of Cecil, whose misrepresentations of Essex's conduct drove him to those acts of desperation that finally brought him to the block. In 1598 he was named ambassador extraordinary to the King of France, and his father dying at this period, he succeeded him as first minister. The great object of Cecil's policy was securing the throne for James; in this he succeeded, and met with suitable returns from that monarch. It required, however, all his art, and all his science in mysterious intrigue, to hide his correspondence with James from the jealous and watchful eyes of Elizabeth, who complained, that the prospect of favors from her successor had gone far in obliterating the sense of gratitude that she con-

ceived was due to her from her servants, and she reproached Cecil particularly with his neglect of her.

In 1603, soon after his accession, James created the minister, Baron of Effenden; in the year following, Viscount Cranbourn; and in 1605 he was made Earl of Salisbury, knight of the garter, and chancellor of the university of Cambridge. He is said to have leaned too much to the royal prerogative, and to have shewn a disposition bordering on servility in complying with his master's inclinations: but truth must allow him an activity and zeal in the discharge of the public business that ensured him the esteem both of the nation and of foreigners, nor did his too abject condescension to the king's measures prevent him from strenuously and wisely opposing the Spanish connection; and James respected him too much to resent it.

In 1608, on the death of the Earl of Dorset, Lord Salisbury succeeded to the office of Lord

High Treasurer, and in the discharge of his office he opposed a just and laudable œconomy to the absurd and wild profusion of his master. Nor did his arrangements proceed from any narrow views of amassing a treasure; but his frugal administration of the finances enabled him to favor useful inventions, to promote commerce, encourage the fisheries, and to offer rewards for tilling uncultivated lands. His health declining from his incessant application to business, in 1612 he went to Bath, but finding little benefit from the waters, he returned and died on the road at Marlborough, June 24, 1612. His body was brought to Hatfield, which the King had given him in exchange for Theobalds, and a monument is erected to his memory in Hatfield church.

The Earl of Salisbury left one son, named William, who succeeded him in his honors.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE,

1545 to 1596,

WAS the son of Edmund Drake, a mariner, and born near Tavistock in Devonshire, 1545 ; he was the eldest of twelve sons, and placed under the patronage of Captain Hawkins, afterwards the celebrated admiral, who made him a purser, and soon after captain of a ship that went on a voyage to the Gulph of Mexico, where, under the command of Captain Hawkins, he gallantly distinguished himself. In 1570 he made another voyage to inform himself of the strength and situation of some places in the Spanish West Indies, and having acquired the information necessary for the execution of his plan, he returned, and soon after he, together with his brother John Drake, made a successful expedition against the town of Nom-

bre de Dios and Vera Cruz ; though, however, the complete execution of his plan was in some measure frustrated, he arrived with considerable booty at Plymouth in 1573. By the means of the Earl of Effex, and Sir Christopher Hatton, he was strongly recommended to Queen Elizabeth, who gave him the command of five small vessels to make discoveries and annoy the Spaniards in the South seas. With this little squadron he sailed from Plymouth in November, 1577, and entered the Streights of Magellan the 20th of August following, from thence coasting along the shores of Chili and Peru, he reached the latitude of 42° north, and attempted to find a passage to the eastward, but failing, he returned to latitude 38° , and put into a harbour on the north part of California. To this country he gave the name of New Albion, and took possession of it in the Queen's name. He then crossed the great southern ocean, and continuing his course by the Cape of Good Hope, arrived safe at Plymouth in September, 1580, having sailed round the world in less than three years. The Queen gave him a most gra-

cious reception ; visited him on board his ship at Deptford, where, after honouring Drake with her company at dinner, she conferred on him the order of knighthood, and gave direction for preserving his ship as a monument of his own and his country's glory ; the ship being, however, decayed, it was, many years after, broke up, and a chair, made of part of the wood, was presented to the university of Oxford.

In 1585 he was made an admiral, and two years after burnt 10,000 tons of Spanish shipping in the bay of Cadiz ; in which expedition he likewise took a Caracca ship from the East Indies, which capture is said to have suggested the first idea of the establishment of our East India Company. Three years after he was appointed vice-admiral, under the Earl of Effingham, and had his full share in the defeat of the Spanish armada. In 1595 he, in conjunction with Sir John Hawkins, failed on an expedition to the West Indies, which, not succeeding, threw Drake into a deep melan-

choly, and this, being followed by the bloody flux, terminated his honorable and useful life.

His death was lamented by the whole nation, nor was his private character less amiable than his public conduct was glorious. He employed a considerable share of the riches acquired from the Spaniards, in conveying a stream, to supply Plymouth with fresh water, the distance of twenty miles, and exerted himself in the noblest manner in the encouragement of navigation and commerce.

His stature was low but well set, his eyes large, his complexion fair, and his countenance open, cheerful, and engaging. His temper was somewhat hasty, but he was a steady friend, and a liberal benefactor. As he left no issue, his estate descended to his brother's son Francis, who was created a baronet by James I.

DON JOHN OF AUSTRIA,

1547 to 1578,

ONE of the greatest captains of the sixteenth century, was the natural son of the Emperor Charles V. He was born at Ratibon, 1547, and was brought up secretly in the country, by the wife of Louis Quixade, chief master of the household to the Emperor. The circumstance of his birth was not known till a little before the Emperor's death, who then disclosed it to his son Philip II. ; in consequence of this disclosure, Don John was educated at the court of Madrid, and was sent in 1570 against the Moors, in the kingdom of Grenada ; he was victorious in this expedition ; and the next year gained the famous battle of Lepanto, in which upwards of 20,000 Turks perished ; immediately after this memorable victory, he made himself master of Tunis and Biserta ; and was ap-

pointed, in 1576, governor of the Low Countries, where he conquered Namur, and several other places, and at Gemblours beat the allied armies in 1578. He died the same year in his camp near Namur, aged 32 years.

WILLIAM CECIL,

LORD BURLEIGH,

1521 to 1598,

WAS the son of Richard Cecil, groom of the robes, yeoman of the wardrobe to Henry VIII. and sheriff of Northamptonshire; he was sent early to Cambridge and from thence to Gray's Inn. He married in his twentieth year a sister of Sir John Cheek, tutor to Edward VI. and after her death, a daughter of Sir Anthony Cook; his marriages did not prevent him following the study of the law with great ardor and assiduity, and he soon raised himself to eminence in his profession. When the Duke of Somerset was made protector, he took Cecil into his family, and first made him a master of requests, in the next year custos brevium, in the third custos rotulorum for the county of Lincoln, and lastly secretary of state.

At the death of the King, he was one of Lady Jane Grey's privy council, notwithstanding which, Queen Mary so curbed her vindictive spirit as far as related to him, that she frequently consulted him, nor was he less respected by her ministers for his wisdom and virtue. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was again appointed secretary of state, and unanimously elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge. During the whole of the reign of Elizabeth, Burleigh uniformly retained his mistress's favour; his advice was always the result of mature experience: equally circumspect and moderate was the plan he proposed for the settlement of religion; rejecting absurd and superstitious ceremonies, while he retained whatever was necessary to the support of decency and good order; the regulation of a debased coin, an undertaking both arduous and politic; the protecting the reformed church in Scotland and in France; the Queen's prudent and guarded conduct towards Spain, (the result of Burleigh's councils) are all sufficient proofs of his political sagacity. The Queen in 1571 created him

Baron Burleigh, soon after the suppression of the northern rebellion, which was chiefly effected by the prudent measures of Cecil. Leicester, Sir Thomas Throgmorton, and the Spanish ambassador, were his inveterate enemies; the latter carried his vindictive spirit so far, as to hire assassins to take away his life, for which base plot the Queen ordered him to quit the kingdom. In 1572 Burleigh was made knight of the garter; and soon after, on the death of the Marquis of Winchester, lord high treasurer. There is little doubt but the fate of Mary Queen of Scots is principally to be attributed to *him*, and there is as little doubt but that he acted in perfect conformity to Elizabeth's wishes, though possibly without the sanction of her positive commands; for notwithstanding all her shew of immoderate grief and indignation at the proceeding, Burleigh after a short interval was restored to his wonted credit and influence. In 1588 he drew up the plan of defence against the Spanish armada. Every thing, indeed, that related to the state either originated or centered in his councils; all degrees of people

addressed themselves to him ; high churchmen for patronage, Puritans for protection, fugitives for pardon, lieutenants of counties for instructions, and the lord high admiral for supplies, nor was any application ever made to him that was not considered and answered ; his favourite maxim was, “ that the shortest way to do many “ things was to do only one thing at once.” The last and not the least glorious act of his life was making peace with Spain. He died August 4, 1598, with great serenity, in the midst of his children, friends, and servants, aged seventy-seven years.

His person was agreeable, his countenance florid, the hair of his head and beard perfectly white, his temper serene and cheerful ; his mode of living was generous and hospitable, at the expense in his family of thirty pounds a week in his absence, and from forty to fifty when present ; he had all his children and their descendants usually at his table ; whomsoever he conversed with, it was always on the footing of equality, and no one left his company

but with praise of his ease and affability; this condescending behaviour he practised even towards his servants, and would talk with the country people on their own affairs in their own manner; he used to ride on a little mule about his gardens at Theobalds, and amuse himself as a spectator of the pastimes of others, but never joined in them. His numerous dependants, his equipages, his splendid tables, were all the effects of his sense of propriety, but not of his inclination; for no man more anxiously courted privacy, nor was any one better qualified to enjoy it. He left a great estate (amounting to 4000*l.* per annum in land, and 25,000*l.* in effects) to his posterity, and to his eternal honour, not a single act of injustice or oppression was urged against him throughout the whole of his long and wise administration.

ROBERT DUDLEY,

EARL OF LEICESTER,

1532 to 1588,

WAS son of John, Duke of Northumberland, and born anno 1532; he was admitted early into the service and favour of Edward VI. but with the rest of his family fell into disgrace at the accession of Mary; no sooner, however, did Elizabeth succeed, than he was received at court as a principal favourite; in a short space he was master of the horse, knight of the garter, and privy-counsellor, and was proposed by Elizabeth, (though probably not seriously,) as a proper husband for the Queen of Scots, an offer, which was generally thought to have been made, to afford Elizabeth an excuse for taking him herself; the death of Dudley's lady at this period gave rise to many dark suspicions;

she was conducted by her husband to the house of a domestic at Cumnor, in Berkshire, where, as it was said, after some attempts to poison her had proved inefficacious, she was first strangled, and then thrown from a high stair case, that her death might appear to have been occasioned by the fall. In 1564, he was created Baron Denbigh, and Earl of Leiceſter, and elected chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford ; about this time, he married the dowager Baroneſs of Sheffield, but afterwards, fearing it would occaſion the diminution of his influence over Elizabeth, he exerted himſelf by various means to induce his lady to deſiſt from her pretenſions ; finding her, however, immoveable, he recurred to his former expedient of poiſon, which the ſtrong conſtitution of the lady ſo far reſiſted as to enable her to eſcape with the loſs of her hair and nails ; ſhe had a ſon whom Leiceſter called his baſe ſon, but to whom he left the bulk of his fortune. In 1575, the Queen paid him a viſit at Kenilworth, where he entertained her ſeventeen days at the expenſe of 60,000*l*. At this period

appeared a pamphlet written with great force, entitled, A Dialogue between a Scholar, a Gentleman, and a Lawyer, in which the whole of Leiceſter's conduct was inveſtigated with equal truth and bitterneſs; the Queen herſelf cauſed letters to be written from the privy-council, denying the charges, and vindicating her favourite's innocence; the pamphlet, however, was not the leſs read nor credited.

In 1585, he was ſent as generaliſſimo to the the Low Countries, where his conduct was ſuch a tiffue of infolence and caprice, that he was recalled, but loſt nothing in his miſtreſs's favour, who conſulted him on the arduous affair of Mary, Queen of Scots, and it is reported his advice was to have recourſe to his old expedient poiſon.

He died in September 1588, after having been appointed lieutenant general under the Queen, of the army aſſembled at Tilbury. With one of the blackeſt hearts this man affected great

regularity in religious duties ; he was thoroughly conversant in the Latin and Italian languages, spoke well, and wrote at least equal to any man of his time.

RICHARD BANCROFT,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

1544 to 1610,

WAS the son of Mr. John Bancroft, and born at Farnworth in Lincolnshire, in September, 1544; he was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, and took his degree of A. M. at Jesus college, in the same university, in 1570; in 1597, he was made chaplain to Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was advanced the same year to the see of London; the archbishop declining in health and years, almost the entire management of church affairs was delegated to Bancroft. In the beginning of James's reign, he was present at the famous conference at Hampton Court, between the bishops and presbyterian ministers; during the debate, the chancellor taking occasion to argue

against pluralities, and expressing his desire, that some "*clergymen might have single coats before others had doublets.*" Bancroft replied, "*I commend your maxim, but a doublet is necessary in cold weather.*" Whitgift dying in 1603, the Bishop of London succeeded him, and at the death of the Earl of Dorset, he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford. In 1610, he proposed to parliament a plan for the better maintenance of the clergy, but ineffectually; the building at Chelsea, now appropriated for the reception of invalid soldiers, was likewise first set on foot by him, as an institution for students in polemical divinity. He died in 1610, and left his library to the Archbishops of Canterbury for ever. He was a strict disciplinarian, an excellent preacher, an acute disputant, a vigilant governor of the church, and filled the see of Canterbury with great reputation.

THOMAS CRANMER,

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

1489 to 1555,

WAS the son of Thomas Cranmer, Esq. and born at Aflacton in Nottinghamshire, 1489; at the age of fifteen he went to Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, but marrying he lost his fellowship; he was re-admitted on the death of his wife; the immediate cause of his advancement was the opinion he gave on Henry VIIIth's divorce, which opinion being made known to the King, he was ordered to write on the subject, and soon after was sent to Italy and France to discuss this important question. On the death of Warham in 1532, he was made Archbishop of Canterbury, which dignity he at first refused, unless it should be conferred on him without the Pope's interpo-

sition; the ensuing year he pronounced the sentence of divorce between Henry and Catharine, and married the King to Anne Boleyn. He first procured the Bible to be translated into English. He forwarded the dissolution of monastries; abolished the superstitious observance of holidays, and strenuously opposed the act of the six articles; he likewise endeavoured to reform the canon law, but this attempt miscarried through the machinations of Gardiner; and on Henry's decease, he was constituted one of the regents of the kingdom: through Edward's short reign Cranmer never remitted his exertions for the establishment of the reformation; he procured the repeal of the six articles; recommended frequent preaching; revised the ecclesiastic doctrines and discipline; and used his utmost endeavours to prevent the church revenues from being parcelled out among the courtiers. At Edward's decease he espoused the interest of Lady Jane Gray; for this, and the leading part he had taken in establishing the reformed religion, he was immediately marked out as an object of Queen Mary's vengeance, and

though on his submission, he was pardoned for his politics, nothing could atone for his conduct with respect to religion; he, together with Ridley and Latimer, was condemned for heresy; and though in close custody, cited to appear at Rome; on his non-appearance, Bonner and Thirlby were ordered to degrade him, this was done with every aggravation of insult and indignity; he was next thrown into a dungeon, and there, through flatteries, promises, and the fear of death, he gave way to the frailty of human nature, and signed his renunciation of the protestant doctrines. It was, however, perfectly incompatible with the Queen's natural disposition, or her bigotted prejudices, to shew mercy to a heretic; his recantation was circulated through the kingdom in order to mortify and degrade him in the eyes of the nation. A writ was sent for his execution at Oxford; he was burned before Baliol college, first thrusting the hand into the flames which had signed his renunciation, crying out frequently, "this hand hath offended, this unworthy hand," and died

calmly and resolutely, maintaining the protestant tenets to his last breath, March 21, 1554.

Thus fell Cranmer, the greatest ornament, and the firmest support of the reformed religion; meek, candid, learned, and pious; the patron of men of science, and the warm encourager of merit wherever he found it. It must, however, be confessed, that it will not be easy to justify his suggesting to Edward VI. the prosecution of a man for his religious opinions, nor the extreme flexibility of his conduct in concurrence with Henry's wishes to divorce Catharine; we can only lament, that a character so exalted in most other respects, should be foiled by blemishes of a kind that admit of no extenuation.

ADMIRAL BLAKE,

1598 to 1659,

WAS the son of a merchant at Bridgewater, and born there in the year 1598. He was sent early to Oxford, where he took a bachelor's degree. He had distinguished himself for arraigning, in a bold and blunt manner, the severity of Archbishop Laud's discipline; and was elected by the Puritan party member for Bridgewater in 1640. At the breaking out of the civil war, he declared for the parliament, and distinguished himself at the siege of Bristol, and many parts in the west; notwithstanding this, he firmly opposed the King's trial. After the death of the monarch, he was appointed to the command of the fleet, and blocked up Prince Rupert, in Kinsale harbour, for four months. The Prince at length forced his way

out, with the loss of three ships, and took shelter at Lisbon, where Blake followed him, and, on the King of Portugal's giving orders for the Prince's protection, Blake, by way of retaliation, took a large fleet bound from Brazil richly laden; the Prince at length escaped from the Tagus, and got into the port of Malaga, where his whole fleet, except two ships, were taken or destroyed by the British admiral, who, on his return, received the thanks of the parliament, and was made warden of the Cinque Ports. In 1652 he reduced the isle of Guernsey, which, till then, had held out for the King.

In the ensuing year the war broke out between the two commonwealths of England and Holland; Van Tromp, De Ruyter, and De Witt commanding the Dutch, and Blake the English fleet; and as an instance how much less destructive the sea-fights of those days were, when compared to our modern engagements, these gallant admirals fought upwards of five hours in the Downs, with the loss of only fif-

teen men on the side of the English. Some subsequent actions, indeed, were more bloody, and with various success, till the Dutch were completely defeated off Calais, in June 1652. Blake's name was equally terrible to the Spaniards, whose harbours he insulted and burned their fleets, particularly a large one, consisting of men of war and rich merchant ships, in the port of Santa Cruz, in 1657. All the piratical states of the Mediterranean stood in awe of his prowess; the Dey of Tunis, venturing to refuse the satisfaction Blake required of him, was reduced to the humiliation of seeing his castles destroyed, and his fleet burnt in the harbour. At length his constitution being worn out by long and hard services, he yielded to the dropsy and scurvy, and died on board the *St. George* as he was entering Plymouth Sound, in 1659, aged fifty-nine years; and was, by Cromwell's order, buried with great pomp in Henry the Seventh's chapel in Westminster Abbey. At the Restoration, however, his body was taken up by the

express command of Charles II. and thrown into a pit in St. Margaret's church-yard.

Blake was the first seaman who brought ships to condemn castles on shore, and afforded in himself a wonderful instance that the naval science might be learned in much less time than is generally imagined, as he served several years in the army, and was far advanced in life before he commenced the profession of a seaman.

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM,

SECRETARY OF STATE,

1536 to 1590,

WAS the descendant of a reputable family, and born in 1536. His education was at King's college, Cambridge, from whence his friends sent him into foreign parts, where his residence probably prevented him falling a victim to the bigotted zeal of Queen Mary. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned. His political information, his clear and extensive knowledge in the legislations, manners, and customs of the different nations of Europe, could not fail of attracting Sir William Cecil's notice, who soon employed him as the Queen's ambassador in France; on his return, he was, on Cecil's promotion, made secretary of state, in which situation he dis-

played eminent sagacity in unravelling domestic conspiracies, and diving into the secret designs of the principal powers of Europe. In 1578 he was sent to Holland, and was very instrumental in the formation of the alliance of the Seven Provinces, stiled the union of Utrecht; on his return he was sent ambassador again to France to negotiate the marriage between the Queen and the Duke of Anjou, but Henry III. rejected the proposals, and the design was relinquished. On every occasion where political skill and penetration were necessary, Walsingham was usually employed; and, as one eminently qualified in these points, he was dispatched into Scotland with the double view of removing the Earl of Arran from James's confidence, and of ascertaining the real character of the Scottish king; his literature could not fail to recommend him to James's attention, as it gave the King an opportunity of displaying his own range of scholastic learning. When Walsingham had finished his errand, his sagacity was next successfully employed in unravelling Babington's plot against Elizabeth's life. Nor was it

less to the honour of his virtue and humanity that he strenuously opposed Leceister's wish to destroy the Queen of Scots by poison. When the immense preparations were made in Spain, for the invasion of England, in 1587, and the object of the armament was still a matter of doubt, this subtle statesman left no means unemployed to make himself master of that secret; and found that the King of Spain had written a letter with his own hand to the Pope, explaining the design of his preparations, and begging his holiness's blessing on the enterprize; this letter, by the assistance of a Venetian priest, Walsingham obtained a copy of, the priest having bribed a gentleman of the Pope's bedchamber to steal the key of his holiness's cabinet, while he slept, which put the priest in possession of the original letter. In consequence of this information, he caused the Spanish bills to be protested at Genoa, which city was to have supplied them with money for their preparations, and thus happily retarded the accomplishment of the design for a whole year. This, I believe, was the last public transaction of importance that he was engaged

in. It must not, however, be omitted that he was an active promoter of the navigation and commerce of his country both as a minister and as a private individual ; so liberal was he ever of his purse, in the encouragement of all measures tending to the national advantage, that to this, and not to any profusion in his domestic expenses, may be ascribed his dying so poor, as not to leave money sufficient to defray the charges of his funeral. He died in 1590 ; and though the above circumstance attending his death might impress us with a just sense of the minister's disinterestedness, it certainly gives us no very exalted idea of his royal mistress's munificence.

CHARLES HOWARD,

EARL OF NOTTINGHAM, LORD HIGH ADMIRAL,

1536 to 1603,

WAS the son of Thomas Howard, Lord Effingham. He was born in 1536, and was bred to the sea service under his father, who was likewise Lord High Admiral. As early as the age of twenty-three, the Queen sent him ambaffador to Charles IX. and, on his return, made him general of horfe, in which capacity he fignalized himfelf in fuppreffing the rebellion raifed by the Earls of Northumberland and Weftmoreland; and on the death of the the Earl of Lincoln, 1585, he was appointed Lord High Admiral. Never was a time that called for exertion of great talents more than this period. Philip II. had planned his gigantic enterprize to enslave England, and sub-

vert the protestant religion, he had likewise the pope's sanction to take possession of Elizabeth's crown, she having been deposed by the bulls of Popes Pius and Gregory XIII. The English fleet was in a very humble state, twenty-seven ships, none exceeding 100 tons, made the whole of its force ; by the exertions of the High Admiral, the masculine activity of the Queen, and the zealous loyalty of the public, this number was increased to forty-three completely armed and victualled, before the arrival of the Spanish armada. This immense armament appeared off Plymouth, July 19, 1588 ; Lord Effingham suffered them to pass him, and then fell on the rear ; the difference was not greater in the number than in the size of the vessels : the Spanish were large and heavy, and obeyed their helms with difficulty ; the English were comparatively small, but had every advantage in activity, sailing, and steering. The prudent Effingham availed himself of this superiority ; he, with his gallant seconds, Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher, harraided them from Plymouth to the Streights of Calais, where, as the

Spaniards lay at anchor, the English admiral sent eight of his ships, filled with combustibles, amongst them in the night, this (the first attempt of the kind) had the desired effect; in a short space all was dismay and confusion, some blew up, others cut their cables and ran out to sea, and so complete was their dispersion, that their dreams of conquest gave way to providing for their own safety; this they attempted by endeavouring to run to the northward of the island, but storms and defeats so thinned their numbers and humbled their arrogance, that out of 130 sail only fifty-four arrived in Spain. After this glorious victory, to which the active valour, cool judgment, and inventive genius, of the Lord High Admiral had so eminently contributed, he was received by the Queen and the nation with every mark of honour and applause. His next important service was the conquest of Cadiz, in 1596, for which he was created (as his patent specified) Earl of Nottingham; hence originated the quarrel between him and the Earl of Essex; and here the hero gave way to the subtle, jealous, relentless cour-

tier. There is too much reason to believe that the ring which Elizabeth gave Essex, to be used as a pledge of submissive affection whenever the violence of his temper might have hurried him into such acts that should excite the Queen's indignation; there are grounds, I say, to believe, that this token of affection and repentance was stopped in its way to Elizabeth by the machinations of the Earl of Nottingham.

After the death of the Queen, which the above circumstance was generally supposed to have accelerated, the Earl was Lord High Steward at the coronation of James I. He was likewise sent on an embassy to Spain; on his return, he resigned his office of Lord High Admiral to Villiers, duke of Buckingham; and died at his seat in the country in 1624.

ALEXANDER FARNESE,

DUKE OF PARMA AND PLACENTIA,

1546 to 1592,

WAS the son of Octavius Farnese, duke of Parma, and of Margaret, natural daughter of the Emperor Charles V. He was educated at the court of his uncle Philip II. and was present at the memorable battle of Lepanto at the early age of eighteen, where he conducted himself with so much courage and prudence, that Don John of Austria, who commanded there, declared he would one day make a great officer. At this time the Netherlands, grievously oppressed by the tyranny and bigotry of Philip II. were in a state of insurrection, Margaret, the mother of Farnese, was governess, and if her lenient measures had not been counteracted by the furious and absurd policy of Philip, it is pro-

bable that the provinces would have been reduced to obedience ; but the Duke of Alva, the worthy delegate of so inflexible a tyrant, would listen to no proposals but such as coincided with his sanguinary and merciless disposition. In this state of things, after Don John of Austria had fruitlessly endeavoured to establish order, the Duke of Parma succeeded him in the government, in 1578 : his military achievements were brilliant ; he conquered Artois, Hainault, Brabant and Flanders ; he laid siege to Antwerp, which he reduced after a year's resistance ; and probably would have accomplished the total subjection of the Low Countries, if Philip had not very impolitically withdrawn him to take part with the leaguers in France ; he there met with a repulse, and making an excellent retreat through Champagne, in the face of a superior army under Henry IV. he was wounded, and died at Arras, 1592, aged forty-six years ; and to the triumph of bigotry, such influence had the spirit of the times over so vigorous a mind, that he gave orders for his interment at Parma in the habit of a Capuchin.

HENRY OF LORRAIN,

DUKE OF GUISE, SURNAMED BALAFRÉ.

1550 to 1588.

HENRY of Lorrain, one of the handsomest, wittiest, most courageous, and eloquent men of his time, was the eldest son of Francis, Duke of Guise, and born in 1550 : as soon as he was able to bear arms, he served in Hungary and in France, and gave unquestionable proofs of his valour and capacity ; at the famous battle of Jarnac, in 1569, he commanded the rear guard ; and some time after, in an action near Chateau Thierry, he received a desperate wound in the cheek, which was the cause of his being ever after known by the distinctive epithet Balafré. The elegance of his person, and his brilliant qualities, engaged the affections of Madame Margaret of France ; but Charles IX. whose

object was to marry that princess to the King of Navarre, determined, in order to remove all obstacles, that Guise should be assassinated; the Duke having notice of the King's intention, to appease his anger, and to evade the threatened blow, married Catharine of Cleves, daughter of the Duke of Nevers, and immediately after put himself at the head of the army of the celebrated league which had been projected by his uncle the Cardinal of Lorraine; after having obtained many signal advantages over the Calvinists, an over-weening consciousness of his own merits, prompted him to demand such returns for his services, that Henry III. indignantly ordered him to quit Paris; he obeyed, but soon re-entered in triumph, and forced the monarch in his turn to flee from his capital; the King reduced to yield to superior force, had recourse to the base and horrid resolution to procure the Duke's assassination; under the pretence, therefore, of adjusting the grounds of quarrel betwixt them, he signified his desire to hold a friendly conference with the Duke at Blois, where the states were then held; the day after his arrival, Guise

was murdered as he was entering the room where the King held his court ; the Cardinal of Guise, his brother, shared the same fate the next day, and likewise by the royal command : these vile deeds were perpetrated December 23 and 24, 1588, when the Duke was in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

CHARLES OF LORRAIN.

DUKE OF GUISE,

1571 to 1640,

WAS the eldest son of Balafre, and was born in 1571; he was arrested on the day his father was assassinated, and confined many years in the castle of Tours; he made his escape from this confinement in 1591, and was received at Paris with such demonstrations of joy by the leaguers, that it was supposed they would have raised him to the throne, but for the jealousy of his uncle the Duke of Mayenne. Three years after he submitted himself to Henry IV. and obtained from that monarch the government of Provence: under Lewis XIII. likewise he was intrusted with high military employments; but the Cardinal Richelieu, who looked with a jealous eye on the power and authority of the house

of Guise, drove him from his commands, and obliged him to retire to Cuna in the Siennois, where he died, in 1640. He married Henrietta Catharine de Joyeuse, and left several children. Marechal de Bassompierre has written a fine panegyric on this prince.

JOHN FISHER,

BISHOP OF ROCHESTER,

1459 to 1535,

WAS born at Beverley in Yorkshire, in 1459; his father was a merchant, who dying early in life, the son by the care of his mother was first sent to Beverley school, and thence to Cambridge, where he became fellow of Trinity college, and proctor of the university in 1495: his reputation for learning and piety recommended him to Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. who made him her confessor, and committed herself entirely to his direction; by his counsel that princess laid the foundations of those superb edifices, St. John's and Christ's colleges, Cambridge; established the divinity professorship in both universities; and did many other acts

for the promotion of science and religion. He was made Bishop of Rochester, which preferment, though then the poorest bishopric in England, he constantly refused to change for a wealthier. "He never would quit his little old wife, he said, for one that was richer."

On Luther's first appearance in 1517, Fisher was one of his most zealous opponents; he likewise adhered so firmly to the doctrine of the Pope's supremacy, and to the Queen's cause in the business of the divorce, as alienated the King's favor from him, and finally brought about his ruin: his attachment to truth, or what he conceived to be truth, was such, that nothing could induce him to swerve from its interests; the dread of the King's anger, nor the sunshine of his smiles, did never, as in Cranmer, in a single instance, either terrify or cajole him into an unworthy action. On the suppression of the lesser monasteries in 1529, the Duke of Norfolk, on something that fell from the Bishop, observed, "*that the greatest clerks were not always the wisest men.*" To which Fisher

replied, “ My lord, *I do not remember any fools in my time that ever proved great clerks.*” Soon after he narrowly escaped being poisoned, and afterwards being shot in his own house: one Rouse had got admittance into his kitchen, and in the cook’s absence put poison in the broth, by some accident the Bishop eat none that day, but of seventeen persons that did, some died soon after, and the rest never recovered their health; the other escape was from a cannon ball, which went through his study as he was sitting in it.

When the great question of the King’s supremacy was debated in convocation in 1531, the Bishop so strenuously opposed it, that Henry from that moment determined on his ruin; and on the oath being offered to him which had been enacted by parliament, in which allegiance was sworn to the King and his heirs by Anne Boleyn, he refused to take it, and was in consequence committed to the Tower. Unfortunately for him, while in this situation, Pope Paul III. as a token of his approbation of his

conduct, sent him the unseasonable honor of a cardinal's hat, and Henry having heard that the Bishop said, he should receive it on his knees, exclaimed in a violent passion, "*Yea, is he yet so lusty! well, let the Pope send him a hat when he will, mother of God, he shall wear it on his shoulders tho', for I will leave him never a head to set it on.*" As no legal advantage, however, could be taken against him, he was entrapped by the following treachery: Rich, the solicitor-general, a proper tool for such an infamous transaction, was sent under the pretence of consulting him as from the King, on the tender point of the supremacy, with the most solemn assurances, that no advantage should be taken against him for the free delivery of his opinion, and that he, (the messenger Rich) had authority to engage the King's honor, that no peril should ensue to him on a candid exposition of his sentiments; Fisher was caught in the snare, and pronounced Henry's supremacy to be unlawful. There appears such a mixture of fraud, cruelty, and injustice in this proceeding, as would have con-

taminated the character of even Tiberius himself; yet, of these means did a king avail himself, to destroy a virtuous, pious, and learned man; a king, who under the affectation of scrupulous morality, indulged himself in the most enormous excesses; and who, under the pretence of enforcing the metaphysical dogmas of religion, gave way to a furious unrelenting temper, in the persecution of whatever opposed his pride or his prejudice.

The Bishop was tried, found guilty of high-treason, and was beheaded, 22 June, 1535, and the next day his head was set on London bridge.

I shall conclude what has been said of this eminent prelate, by the following quotation from Erasmus: *Aut egregie fallor, aut is vir unus est, cum quo nemo sit hac tempestate conferendus, vel integritate vitæ, vel eruditione, vel animi magnitudine.*

JOHN DUDLEY,

DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

WAS the son of Edmund Dudley, one of the infamous agents of Henry VII. By the attainder and execution of the father, in 1510, his son John was deprived of his inheritance, which, however, was restored to him about four years after by Henry VIII. who likewise created him Lord Dudley, and Viscount Lisle; he also honored him with several employments, which he discharged to the King's satisfaction. While acting as lieutenant-general under the Earl of Hertford, in Picardy and Scotland, great part of the success was ascribed to Dudley's conduct. Afterwards he distinguished himself as governor of Boulogne, in repulsing the French who assaulted the town; nor was his courage and prudence less conspicuous in his command of the

fleet; to these qualifications he added the easy insinuating manners of a courtier; to which, as much as to his intrinsic merit, may be imputed his acquisition of the title of Earl of Warwick. But these qualities were obscured by vices of the deepest die: he was ambitious in the extreme, insatiably covetous, a subverter and contemner of every principle of justice and even decency. These base motives prompted him to the ruin of Lord Seymour, the rashness of whose temper he insidiously stimulated to acts of violence, that by driving him on to his destruction, he might remove one obstacle, at least, to his ambition and aggrandizement. Nor was he less active in promoting the downfall of the protector Somerset. Dudley had been named by Henry VIII. as one of the regency during the minority of Edward VI. and was among the first to delegate the greater part of their joint authority to the Earl of Hertford, the King's maternal uncle, now created Duke of Somerset. This nobleman's capacity was certainly not equal to his ambition; and Warwick, in conjunction with Lord South-

ampton, resolved on his ruin. The nobility were not averse to the measure; they looked on Somerset as one who encouraged the people to encroach on their privileges. Warwick, therefore, found no great difficulty in removing him from the regency; content, however, with having humbled so powerful a rival, he re-admitted him into the council, and even formed an alliance between their families, by marrying his son, Lord Dudley, to Lady Jane Seymour, Somerset's daughter. On the extinction of the title of Earl of Northumberland, by the last Earl's dying without issue, and by the attainder of his brother, the estate of that family vested in the crown. These possessions, together with the honor of the dukedom, Warwick had the address to procure. But neither dignities nor riches could satisfy his mind, while Somerset lived to reproach him with ingratitude, or endanger a participation of his power, as a rival. His death was, therefore, determined on. The unfortunate nobleman was accused of an attempt to raise insurrections, and of plotting against Northumberland's life; after a

partial trial, he was condemned to death, and care was taken by Northumberland's emissaries to exclude every application to the young King in his uncle's behalf, till their cruel purpose should be accomplished. A new expedient was next adopted by the minister to ensure him a parliament on whose attachment he could rely; circular letters were sent through the kingdom, as a sort of *cong   d'elire*, recommending to, or rather commanding, the electors to choose the persons the court condescended to favor. By these means a parliament was assembled that shewed no scrupulousness in adopting whatever views Northumberland's pride or avarice suggested to him. But the great object of his ambition remained yet to be accomplished; he had persuaded the young monarch that as his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, were but of the half blood, and had been declared illegitimate by parliament, and that as the Queen of Scots was excluded by the King's will, the right of succession devolved to the Marchioness of Dorset, eldest daughter to the French Queen, and the Duke of Suffolk,

that the next heir to the marchioness, was Lady Jane Gray, whose title might be more fully established by letters patent from the King. His next artifice was to procure the dukedom of Suffolk for the Marquis of Dorset, (two sons of the late duke having died of the sweating sickness) and then to gain his consent to the marriage of the Marquis's daughter, Lady Jane, with Lord Guilford Dudley, Northumberland's fourth son. Nothing now remained but to gain over the council and judges, this, by threats and promises, at length was accomplished, and he grasped in idea the magnificent reward of the most barefaced wickedness, in conjunction with the darkest policy. In July 1553 Edward died. Every method was pursued by Northumberland to ensure the succession to Lady Jane and his son; he marched at the head of 6000 men against Mary, who had taken up arms in support of her pretensions; but observing, as he passed, the disaffection of the people to his cause, "Many," said he to Lord Grey, "come out to look at us, but none cry, "God speed you." His army dispersing, he

was seized, and behaved as abjectly in his adversity as he had been insolent in the zenith of his power. He was executed August 21, 1553, and as Somers, the victim of his cruelty and ambition, had been followed to the scaffold by the tears and blessings of the people, Northumberland fell unlamented by the spectators, who considered his punishment as a due atonement for his wicked ambition, and as a just retribution for the ignominious death to which he had brought his unhappy rival.

GEORGE CLIFFORD,

EARL OF CUMBERLAND,

WAS descended from the ancient family of that name, and born at Brougham castle in Westmoreland, in 1558. He was educated at Cambridge, under the celebrated John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, but the ardour of his mind prompting him to more active pursuits than learned leisure or civil occupations presented to him, he fitted out a small fleet, partly for the purpose of discovery, and partly with a view to those predatory undertakings which so much characterised the times he lived in. In the ever-memorable victory over the Spanish armada in 1588, he was among the first to distinguish himself, and afterwards made ten different voyages to annoy and plunder the Spanish settlements; though

the prizes he took, however, were many and rich, yet by the building and fitting out his ships, his great expenses in tilting and horse-racing, he wasted much of his family estate. Elizabeth seems to have contributed little more than her countenance to any of the charges of the undertakings, as the bountiful donation of a glove, which she affected to drop by accident and which Clifford picked up, appears to be the only gift she conferred upon him, this she begged him to wear as a mark of her esteem, adapting the present at once to *his* ambition and *her own* avarice. This glove, ornamented with diamonds, he wore on his high-crowned hat on the days of tournaments. There is a fine print of him, by White, with this decoration. He was made knight of the garter in 1592, and in 1601 was one of the lords sent to reduce the Earl of Essex to obedience. When the gallant old knight, Sir Henry Lea, with much solemnity resigned his office of champion to the Queen, her majesty conferred the honour on the Earl of Cumberland, and Mr. Walpole has given an entertaining account

of his investiture; the magnificent armour he wore on these occasions is now preserved at Appleby castle. As the qualities, however, that make heroes do not always form them for domestic happiness, it appears that he lived with Margaret, his countess, (from whose pen many writings are extant) in a state of cold reserve and disunion, and died at the Savoy, in London, in 1605, leaving an only daughter, named Anne, afterwards married to Richard, earl of Dorset; this lady appears to have inherited all the high romantic spirit of her father. It may not be quite foreign to the present purpose to repeat here her celebrated answer to Sir James Williamson, secretary of state to Charles II. who had ventured, probably in a dictatorial manner, to recommend a candidate to her for the borough of Appleby.

*“ I HAVE been bullied by an usurper,
“ I have been neglected by a court, but I will not
“ be dictated to by a subject, your man sha’n’t stand.*

ANNE, DORSET, PEMBROKE,
and MONTGOMERY.

Mr. Walpole says that this lady wrote memoirs of her first husband, the Earl of Dorset, but there is reason to believe he was mistaken; she left, however, this character of him in writing: "This first lord of mine was, in his own
" nature, of a just mind, of a sweet disposition,
" and very valiant in his own person; he had
" great advantage in his breeding by the wisdom and devotion of his grandfather, Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, and lord high
" treasurer, who was one of the wisest men of
" that time, by which means he was so good
" a scholar in all manner of learning, that in
" his youth, when he was in the university of
" Oxford, there were none of the young nobility that excelled him; he was also a good
" patriot to his country, and generally beloved
" in it; much esteemed of by all the parliaments that sat in his time; and so great a
" lover of scholars and soldiers, as that with
" an excessive bounty towards them or indeed
" any of worth that were in distress, he did
" much diminish his estate, as also with excessive prodigality in housekeeping, and other

“ noble ways at court, as tilting, masquing, and
“ the like ; Prince Henry being then alive, who
“ was much addicted to those noble exercises,
“ and of whom he was much beloved.”

JOHN WICKLIFF,

1324 to 1384,

WAS born in the bishopric of Durham in 1324, and educated at Oxford; he may be considered as having prepared the minds of men in some measure, for the reformation effected by Luther 150 years afterward: the seculars of his college chose him for their head, this choice was opposed by the monks who espoused the interest of a regular; Wickliff's party prevailing, drove the monks from the college, who made their appeal to Cardinal Langham; the cardinal favored their cause, and ordered Wickliff to resign; on his refusal, Langham sequestered the revenues of the college. The affair was then laid before Pope Urban V. who confirmed the cardinal's sentence, and ordered Wickliff and his followers to quit the college,

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and make satisfaction to the monks. He then retired from Oxford to his living of Lutterworth in Leicestershire, with his disgrace deeply impressed on his mind; under this impression, he set about inquiring of the origin of the Pope's authority in temporalities; these inquiries, in some degree, were countenanced by the king, nobles, and people; by the king as his power was abridged by ecclesiastic authority, by the nobles who wished for a share in the church revenues, and by the people to exonerate themselves of the burthen of Peter's pence: the books of Marfilius of Padua, and others, who had written against the temporal power of the church, furnished him with arguments; these he urged in writing and preaching against the jurisdiction of the Pope and the bishops. As soon as these doctrines began to spread, Simon Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, assembled a council at Lambeth, and cited Wickliff to appear; he obeyed; being accompanied by the Duke of Lancaster, and to this nobleman's presence, more than to his own attempts at justification, might he have been probably indebted for

his acquittal. Pope Gregory, hearing of Wickliff's doctrines, wrote to the English bishops to cite him again, and at the same time sent them some of his propositions which his holiness pronounced erroneous; but the great men and the people stood forward so strenuously in his behalf, that the churchmen were again foiled, and ventured no farther than enjoining him silence. It may be a matter of curiosity to extract some of the tenets of Wickliff, which Urban condemned, but which, nevertheless, met with the general assent of those who at that time had strength of mind sufficient to think for themselves.

2. *Papa Romanus non habet majorem potestatem in clavibus ecclesiæ quam quisque alius in ordine sacerdotis constitutus.*

5. *Evangelium sufficit ad regulandum in vitâ ista quemlibet Christianum et aliæ observantæ addunt nihil plus perfectionis quam addit albedo parieti.*

7. Deus non potest dare homini pro se et hæredibus suis perpetuum civile dominium.

18. Si jura Anglicæ essent debite executæ, major pars bonorum fortunæ in manibus religiosorum essent dissoluta.

27. Decimæ sunt puræ eleemosynæ et in casu quo curati fuerunt mali possunt licitè eas aliis conferre.

30. Si homo fuerit debitè contritus omnis confessio exterior est sibi superflua et inutilis.

32. Quod tempore Pauli sufficiebant duo ordines clericorum sacerdotes et diaconi.

39. Populares possunt ad arbitrium suum dominos delinquentes corrigere.

In these articles, says Walsingham, is contained a levelling scheme in church and state; but others, who see not with the eyes of Walsingham, may discover in them the

germs of those principles, on which Luther afterwards grounded the reformation: the 7th and 39th articles, too, contain truths that are the fundamental maxims of every government, the basis of which is civil liberty.

Wickliff died at his living of Lutterworth, in 1384; and left many books for the establishment of his doctrines, hardly any of them, however, have descended to posterity; the council of Constance, assembled in 1414, condemned his doctrines, forbade the reading of his books, declared him a heretic, and ordered his bones to be dug up and thrown out of holy ground: but reason and truth, however opposed or oppressed, will continue their slow and silent progress, and ultimately triumph over the darkness of bigotry, and the restraints of despotism.

ALPHONSO D'AVALOS,

MARQUIS DE GUASTO,

WAS lieutenant-general of the armies of the Emperor Charles V. in Italy, and knight of the golden fleece; he followed the Emperor in his expedition to Tunis, and was afterwards ambassador to the Venetian republic; he obliged the Duke d'Enghien to raise the siege of Nice, in 1543, but lost the battle of Cerisoles, in 1544. He died in 1546, aged forty-two years.

ROGER BACON,

CALLED FRIAR BACON,

1214 to 1294,

THE wonder of his age, and one of the greatest luminaries in science, that this, or any other country ever produced, was born near Ilchester in Somersetshire, in 1214; after being initiated at Oxford, he pursued his studies in the university of Paris, as it was then customary for many who had received their early rudiments in other seminaries. On his return to England he took the habit of the Franciscans, but far from confining his inquiries to the absurd theology of the times, his vast mind embraced universal science, he was convinced of the futility of *that* knowledge which was not grounded on experiment; he, therefore, applied himself to the most assiduous and vigorous investigations;

pure mathematics, astronomy, medicine, chemistry, optics, and even judicial astrology were studied and discussed by him with wonderful ability: but the bulk of mankind, and even the higher orders, were then too far immersed in the darkness of ignorance and superstition, to set a just value on talents so far beyond the limits of the powers of their own minds. Among the monks, what was first the object of their admiration, soon became the victim of their bigotry and envy; deciding by the measure of their own narrow faculties, they inferred, that such acquisitions as Bacon's could not be the result of intellect or studies, unassisted by supernatural aid, they, therefore, resolved that the devil was his instructor, and that the interests of religion required that he should be put into a close and rigorous imprisonment; probably his observations on the immoral lives of the clergy, and his intimacy with Bishop Grossete, who had ventured to call the Pope, Antichrist, might have contributed to have quickened the resentment of that irritable body. At the desire of Pope Cle-

ment IV. he collected his several pieces; this work, called his *Opus Majus*, is still extant; it remained in manuscript till the year 1733, when the learned Dr. Jebb gave an edition of it. It is curious to observe, that many chemical discoveries, the honor of which has been assumed by modern professors, are to be traced to Bacon; Monf. Homberg's experiments described in the *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences* in 1705, for the production of gold, are all to be found in his works; his assertion is, that mercury is the basis of all metals, and sulphur the cement; gunpowder he certainly knew; thunder and lightning he said might be produced by art, for that sulphur, nitre, and charcoal, when mixed and closely confined, and fired, will yield a loud report; he was likewise no stranger to the rarefaction of the air, and the principles of the air pump; his description of the powers of the telescope, of burning and reading glasses, and microscopes, all of which he made himself, leave no doubt of his knowledge of their powers, or of their structure. His skill in astronomy was such,

that he discovered the error, the correcting of which furnished Pope Gregory with the plan for his calendar. His immense talents, however, were disclosed at too early a period for his own tranquillity, or the advancement of science; his cotemporaries could receive little or no advantage from pursuits so far exceeding the contracted scope of their own information; and they considered it as a sort of apology for their own ignorance, to persecute a man as a magician, whom they could not understand as a philosopher. After an imprisonment of ten years, this prodigy obtained his release, and spent the remainder of his days at Oxford, where he expired June 11, 1294.

STEPHEN GARDINER,

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER,

1483 to 1555,

WAS the illegitimate son of Dr. Lionel Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, brother to Elizabeth, queen consort to Edward IV.; the Bishop, in order to conceal his frailty, compelled Stephen's mother to marry an inferior servant of the name of Gardiner, from whom he took his name. After a common school education, he was sent to Trinity hall, Cambridge, where he soon distinguished himself for his superior skill in Greek and Latin compositions; he studied likewise the canon and civil law; and was elected master of the college. A life of retirement, however, appearing too contracted for his views, he put himself under the protection of the Duke of Norfolk, and

soon after became secretary to Cardinal Wolsey, who employed him in drawing up the treaty of alliance with Francis I. The King happening to visit Wolsey at More park in Hertfordshire, where Gardiner was occupied in digesting the treaty, was struck with the manner in which it was performed, and more so with the extent of the young man's knowledge, and the solidity of his understanding. This proved the source of Gardiner's future greatness. Henry, as a mark of his confidence, sent him to Rome to negotiate his divorce with Catharine. Wolsey, in his credentials, calls him, *dimidium sui*, than whom none was dearer to him. His conduct in this negotiation raised him still higher in the King's favor. At his return from Rome he received his first church preferment, as archdeacon of Norfolk. But the exercise of his talents in state affairs drew his attention, for the present, from the pursuit of ecclesiastical dignities, and the King declared him secretary of state; soon after this Gardiner introduced Cranmer to his Majesty, which fortunate circumstance extricated him from all the knotty diffi-

culties of the divorce; it eventually, however, caused the ruin of his patron, Wolsey; though much to Gardiner's honour, he omitted no solicitation or intreaty to moderate the King's anger towards Wolsey, and to re-inflate him in his sovereign's good graces. To manage the university of Cambridge, so as to procure from it a declaration in support of the divorce, was no easy task; this, however, he accomplished, and, as a recompense, was raised at once to the rich see of Winchester. In the year 1533 he was sent ambassador to France; on his return, he wrote his treatise *De verâ obedientiâ*, in favour of the King's supremacy. After executing another embassy to the diet at Ratisbon, the sanguinary law of the six articles was passed and framed, certainly by Gardiner, the first symptom of that relentless, persecuting temper, which afterwards so fatally characterized him. However he might, from political views, have been induced to acknowledge the King's supremacy, it sufficiently appeared afterwards, that his compliance in this respect was profound dissimulation; for, on the King's

threatening him with the consequences of some information he had received of his duplicity on this question, he confessed his error, and threw himself on Henry's mercy. It was certain that Gardiner was deeply concerned in the plot against Cranmer's life, which, though the archbishop afterwards forgave, was never forgotten by the King; who, notwithstanding he withdrew from Gardiner much of his former confidence, did not scruple to use him as an engine in his plan to take away the life of his last queen, Catharine Parr; fortunately she avoided the blow, and gained such an ascendancy over the furious mind of her husband, that he banished Gardiner ever after from his presence. During the short reign of Edward VI. he exerted himself in preventing the reformation, and on his refusing to comply with the new homilies, was sent prisoner to the Fleet in 1547. At his release, however, the new establishment having the sanction of an act of parliament, he not only conformed to it, but took care that his diocese did the same. His enemies, not content with this submission,

procured an order for him to promulgate his tenets publicly in a sermon, and though the matter was prescribed to him by Sir William Cecil, he preached in such flat contradiction to the subjects enjoined him, that he was sent to the Tower, when refusing, after repeated solicitations, to subscribe to the King's supremacy, or to make his recantation of the six articles, he was deprived of his bishopric by a court of delegates, at which Cranmer presided. He was confined during the remainder of Edward's reign. Being released on Mary's accession, after five years imprisonment, was almost immediately made chancellor, and succeeded to the uncontrolled power of his old master, Wolsey. It has been a question, whether Gardiner's persecution of the Protestants proceeded from a sanguinary disposition and gloomy bigotry, the characteristics, certainly, of Queen Mary, or from motives of policy on a conviction that the principles, deemed heretical, were incompatible with the good order and stability of civil government; be that as it may, toward the end of his life he was both

tired and ashamed of these bloody persecutions, in consequence of which such as were confined in his diocese were consigned to the mercies of Bonner. Though after the arrival of Cardinal Pole in England, Gardiner was second only in the management of church affairs, his influence in civil matters continued undiminished. About the latter end of the year 1555, after a short illness, he died at Whitehall, aged seventy-two years. His character has been so extolled by the Catholics and so violently blackened by the Protestants, that the truth, as is usual in such matters, will be found in the middle. As to his moral qualities, he was generous, liberal, a promoter of superior talents, and warm in his attachments; but, at the same time, haughty, ambitious, and a perfect dissembler, and, if not sanguinary in his own nature, the base tool of Mary's vengeance. His literary acquirements were great, and his conduct of affairs, foreign and domestic, was such as gained him the reputation of a sagacious politician. His countenance is said to have been dark, his eyes sunk, his nose aquiline,

and his mouth wide. It is reported that he expressed great remorse on his death-bed, and to have exclaimed, *Erravi cum Petro, sed non flevi cum Petro*. His funeral was conducted with great pomp by Bonner, and he was buried in Winchester cathedral.

SIR JAMES WILFORD, KNT.

WAS born in the early part of Henry the VIIIth's reign, and knighted with many others at Roxburgh, by the Duke of Somerfet, protector, in 1547. The Lord Grey having fortified Haddington in Scotland, and left 2000 foldiers in it, under the command of Sir James Wilford, returned with his army into England. The French and Scots besieged the fortress, and reduced it to such straits, that according to Hollingshed, "The Englyshmen's powder was fore spent, and for want of matches they were constrained to tear their shirts and use the same, and if the noble prowess of their worthie general, Sir James Wilford, had not supported them, they must have surrendered." The garrison was, however, relieved by Lord Shrewsbury, who shed tears "that such worthie souldiers should suffer

“such great distresse.” Sir James some time after, escorting a convoy of provisions into the fortress, was defied by some troops from Dunbar, when, “according to his wonted valiancie, “shewing himself egre and forward against the “enemy, he fell into an ambush, and was “taken by one Pellique a Gascon, who gained “great honor by taking so brave a man.”

The place and time of his death are unknown.

THOMAS EGERTON,

BARON OF ELLESMERE,

1540 to 1616,

WAS the natural son of Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley in Cheshire, and born in that county about the year 1540; he was educated at Brazen Nose college, Oxford, and removed from thence to Lincoln's-inn, where he soon became conspicuous in the profession of the law. In the year 1591 he was made solicitor-general to Queen Elizabeth, and chosen the Lent reader in the same inn; in the year following he was made attorney-general, and knighted; soon after, master of the rolls, and then lord keeper of the great seal, in which office he remained throughout Elizabeth's reign. In 1603 he was advanced to the dignity of baron, by the title of Lord Ellesmere, and made lord chancellor of

England; and soon after, chancellor of Oxford, and Viscount Brackley. He enjoyed these last honours but a short time; feeling his health decline, and his incapability to discharge the duties of his office, he requested the King's (James I.) leave to retire, who sent Secretary Wingate for the great seal, with this message, that he himself would be the under keeper, and not dispose of it, while his lordship lived to bear the name of chancellor. His posterity now enjoy a large estate and the title of Dukes of Bridgewater. Wood says, "He was a most grave and prudent man, a good lawyer, just and honest, of so quick an apprehension also, and profound judgment, that none of the bench in his time went beyond him."

He died at York house in the Strand, in the year 1616, aged seventy-seven, and was buried at Doddestone in Cheshire.

THOMAS CROMWELL,

EARL OF ESSEX,

1480 to 1540,

IS said to have been the son of a blacksmith, and born at Putney in Surry, in 1480; the fame of his wit and judgment recommended him to the notice of Cardinal Wolsey, who employed him chiefly in the suppression of the forty lesser monasteries, and in the erection of his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich; the cardinal's patronage was the means of making Cromwell known to Henry VIII. who conceived so highly of him, as to make him master of the jewel office, and soon after to raise him to the dignities, successively, of Baron Oakham, knight of the garter, and Earl of Essex, as well as lord high chamberlain, and the King's vicar-general for spiritual affairs. In this situation he prompted the King to suppress the remaining mo-

nasteries; in a case where Henry would wrest so much power from the hands of the Pope and appropriate it to himself, as well as acquire the plunder of the religious houses to the amount of upwards of 186,500*l.* yearly, this prince's character is too well known to suppose he would wait for any very urgent solicitations. It was necessary, however, to find some gloss to reconcile the violence of the proceeding to the nation; a black list of crimes, therefore, some true and more feigned, was alledged against the regular clergy, and an act of parliament under Cromwell's management consigned their revenues to the King's use. He then advised his master, by way of strengthening the protestant cause, to marry Ann of Cleves, but the King soon after his marriage, being disgusted at her person and manner, resolved on a divorce, and at the same time began to shew marks of displeasure to Cromwell who had promoted the match: many of the great lords had always looked on the favorite's elevation with envy and contempt; the precedence granted to the son of a black-

smith was an indignity not to be borne ; Gardiner, likewise, and all those who had adhered to the ancient religion, considered him as the chief instrument in the suppression of the monastic endowments ; to this may be added, the King's indifference about a league with the German Princes, to settle which Cromwell had formerly been employed ; the Duke of Norfolk, seconded by Gardiner, taking advantage of these circumstances, and of the King's growing affection for the Duke's niece, Catharine Howard, resolved to accomplish Cromwell's destruction. He represented to the King, " the
" great discontents prevailing throughout the
" kingdom, originating chiefly from the general
" dislike to Cromwell, who was accused of many
" things, which, if not exactly within the reach
" of legal proofs, were such as should deservedly
" deprive him of his Majesty's gracious favour,
" and that it would be equally politic as just, to
" sacrifice so odious a minister to quiet the minds
" of his people." Henry's vengeance was as rapid as it was implacable. Norfolk accused Cromwell of high treason at the council board ;

he was arrested and sent to the Tower ; a bill of attainder was passed against him, and the flavish parliament declared him a heretic and a traitor, without permitting him to make his defence ; he was condemned to die, though his sentence was remitted till some time after. On the dissolution of this parliament, the King granted a general pardon to all his subjects, under such exceptions, however, as very much limited it ; all were excluded who had denied the King's supremacy, or who had transgressed, or even were accused of having transgressed any one of the six articles. The Countess of Salisbury, Cardinal Pole's mother, and Cromwell, were excepted by name. The delay of the execution gave the prisoner hopes of mercy ; he wrote to Henry, and made some impression on his ferocious mind, but the Duke of Norfolk, and Gardiner, seconded by Catharine Howard, were too well aware of the consequences of a pardon, they, therefore, pressed the execution, which took place July 30, 1540.

Cromwell's learning was as mean as his extraction, but he had improved a quick and sagacious mind by observation and travel; he was a foldier in the Duke of Bourbon's army at the sack of Rome, and owed his subsequent honors as much to servile flattery and submission, as to his extraordinary talents; he bore his dignities with great equanimity, and continued his friendship and protection to many of his original acquaintance. A story is told of his gratitude to a benefactor, too much to his honor to be omitted: being at Florence in great poverty, he applied to a merchant of the name of Frescobald for relief; there was something in Cromwell's countenance and manner that interested the merchant in his behalf, and he not only relieved his immediate necessities, but furnished him with the means of pursuing his journey to England. In process of time, Frescobald, from several misfortunes in trade, was under the necessity of making a voyage to England, to collect debts due to him there to the amount of 15,000 ducats: as he was passing one day near the King's palace, the merchant

was not a little surprised at a nobleman who was most sumptuously attended, dismounting from his horse, advancing and embracing him, and insisting on his coming at an appointed hour to dine with him, but his surprise was still greater, in finding the nobleman to be no other than the distressed traveller, who had experienced his bounty many years before at Florence. Cromwell repaid the obligation nobly and gratefully, and after procuring the merchant payment from all his debtors, dismissed him loaded with presents and favors to his native country.

THOMAS HOWARD,

DUKE OF NORFOLK,

WAS the eldest son of Henry, earl of Surrey, who was beheaded in the last year of the reign of Henry VIII. on a charge of high treason, the chief part of the charge consisting in his quartering the arms of Edward the Confessor, from whence it was inferred that he aspired to the throne. Queen Mary, however, restored the son to his family honors, and he was allowed to succeed to the title of his grandfather, the Duke of Norfolk, who had been likewise sentenced to death by Henry VIII. but who was almost miraculously preserved by the tyrant's dying the night before his execution was to have taken place. At the accession of Elizabeth, the Duke was made knight of the garter, and received many other distinguished

marks of her royal favor; but suspicions arising, that he carried his ambitious views to the marrying of the Queen of Scots, and by her means to attain to the succession of the English throne, he was put under arrest; yet on his promising to relinquish his designs, and attach himself to Cecil's party, he obtained his release. Mary's charms, however, his own ambition, and probably both united, proved too strong for his resolution and promises; he was induced to enter into a contract of marriage with her, and to take so many, and such unguarded measures, in the support of her cause, that Burleigh got information of the whole of his proceedings; the consequence was, his commitment to the Tower, and his being brought to his trial in 1572, the Earl of Shrewsbury presiding as high steward: the evidence against him was full and clear; he was convicted, but the mildness of his manners, his affability, and liberality, had procured him so many, and such warm friends, that every exertion was made to save him; the Lord High Steward shed tears on pronouncing his sentence, and the peers solicited so

strongly in his behalf, that he gained a respite of five months; unfortunately for him, during this period, Mary's friends were more than usually active in their exertions; the parliament, therefore, considering the Duke's life as a principal cause of their attempts, addressed the Queen for his speedy execution: in compliance with the address of both houses, he was beheaded the 2d of June, 1572.

It is generally granted that he aspired to the crown of England, and that the means by which he proposed to accomplish his ends, were sufficient grounds for Elizabeth's caution and jealousy; but however criminal his ultimate object may be considered, no overt act in his endeavour to bring it about appears to be of that degree of criminality, that could justify the Queen either legally or morally in taking away his life. It must be remembered, too, that she was without descendants, and somewhat advanced in life, and that Norfolk's high rank as first peer of the kingdom, added to the great popularity he enjoyed from the worthiness of his

character, must be allowed, as extenuations at least, for his extending his views beyond the sphere of a subject.

THOMAS HOWARD,

EARL OF SUFFOLK,

WAS the youngest son of Thomas, duke of Norfolk, beheaded in Elizabeth's reign; and was created Earl of Suffolk at the accession of James I.; some time after, lord chamberlain, and then lord high treasurer, which office he discharged with corrupt and gross speculation. In Elizabeth's reign the United States had been favored with a loan from the Queen, to the amount of eight millions of florins; in order to secure the payment, several towns had been put into her hands, these were called cautionary towns.* James I. being in great want of money, both from his own profusion, and the backwardness of the parliament

* These towns were Flushing, Rammekins, and the Briel.

to supply his wants, was easily worked upon by the States, (under a pretence of inability to pay the whole of the debt and interest) to accept of somewhat less than three millions of florins, and by this agreement the cautionary towns were given up in June, 1616, after having been eighteen years in possession of the English. The money, however, vanished, no one guessed how or where; the navy was entirely out of repair, and the army, for the pay of which the giving up the towns was made a pretence, still remained in arrears. At length it was discovered that the Lord High Treasurer had converted great part of the money to his own use. He was accused before the Star-chamber by Sir Edward Coke, where, besides the above, and other misdemeanors, the corruptions and extortions of his Countess and his agent, Bingley, were so strongly proved, that he was dismissed from his office, fined 30,000*l.* and imprisoned; he afterwards retired and spent the remainder of his life at Audley End, a magnificent structure which he had built at the expense of 200,000*l.*

HENRY HOWARD,

EARL OF NORTHAMPTON,

WAS brother to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, and son of the Earl of Surry, beheaded by Henry VIII. James I. in gratitude to the Howard family, who had suffered so much in the cause of his mother, among other marks of his attention, created Henry Howard, earl of Northampton, and likewise lord treasurer. The history of the marriage of his niece to the Earl of Essex, their divorce, her subsequent marriage to the Earl of Somerset, together with the murder of Overbury, are circumstances too well known to need any thing to be said of them in this place. They are introduced only to inquire how far Northampton was concerned in the plot. It was certain that he presented a petition to the King in order that his

niece's plea for the dissolution of her marriage with the Earl of Effex might be inquired into; and that in consequence of this petition his Majesty referred the business to the cognizance of the archbishop, some bishops, and laymen; the court was too much under the influence of Somerset to give a fair decision, so a divorce was pronounced, and the Countess married her lover. That Northampton had a share in promoting the death of Overbury, though not so certain, yet it hardly admits of a doubt. His letter to Somerset was produced, ascribing the event to the justice of God on such wicked instruments, and imputing it to the venereal distemper, when he could not be ignorant that it was the effect of poison. It was likewise well known that Somerset was guided then, and afterwards, entirely by the Earl's advice, who stuck at nothing to monopolize the King's favorite. One chief end that he promised himself from this advantage was the exertion of his credit in favor of the Catholics; and, as he was warden of the Cinque Ports, he had the means of facilitating the entrance of Jesuits

into the kingdom ; this he did with so little reserve that the public loudly murmured ; and the Earl, in order to stop the rumour, prosecuted several on the writ of *Scandalum magnatum* ; this proceeding brought forward a letter under his own hand to Cardinal Bellarmine, avowing that he was a Protestant only in shew, but that his heart was with the Catholics. The King was so displeased with this discovery, that he sharply reprimanded him, on which he retired, and soon after died, in 1613. He was warden of the Cinque Ports, constable of Dover castle, lord privy seal, and chancellor of the university of Cambridge. Weldon thus speaks of him, “ He was a great clerk, though
“ not a wise man, and the grossest flatterer
“ in the world ; of so venemous and cankered
“ a disposition that he hated all men of noble
“ parts, nor loved any but flatterers like himself. He used to say that he would be content to be damned perpetually in hell, to be
“ revenged of that proud Welchman, Sir Richard Mansell.”

He built the house at Charing Cross, now called Northumberland house, but at first called Northampton, and secondly, from its being in possession of his brother, the Earl of Suffolk, Suffolk house.

THOMAS RATCLIFF,

EARL OF SUSSEX,

WAS the son of Henry Ratcliff, earl of Sussex, who had been general to Queen Mary, and had obtained a privilege (granted only to one family beside, the Courcy's, barons of Kinfale) of wearing his hat in the presence of his sovereign. The son distinguished himself, in some degree, in negotiating the marriage articles between Queen Elizabeth and Charles, archduke of Austria; for this purpose he was sent ambassador to the Emperor Maximilian, to whom he carried the order of the garter. The Earl of Leicester, however, whose object was to defeat the marriage, had sent Lord North under the character of a companion to Sussex, but, in fact, to thwart the ambassador's measures, by hinting to the Imperial court that these

overtures for marriage were mere pretences to conceal other projects. The Emperor soon discovered that Lord North was better informed than Suffex: for, in proportion as he relaxed in his demands or advanced in his offers, he found new obstacles always arose, till at length he was thoroughly convinced of the Queen's illusive conduct, who broke off all her matrimonial negotiations with Catholic princes, under the plea of pretended difficulties with respect to religion. About seventeen years after this negotiation, Elizabeth sent an army into Scotland, not, as she professed, to make war on the Scots nation, but merely to chastise the insolence of some depredators, who had made incursions into England; the ravages, however, committed by the English were dreadful. This army was commanded by the Earl of Suffex, who was as much distinguished by his military talents as by his political shrewdness and capacity, which gave his opinions great weight with Elizabeth's ministry; insomuch, that some have believed that the Queen formed her conduct towards the unfortunate Queen of Scots

on a letter written from Suffex to Sir William Cecil. There are likewise letters of Suffex's extant, advising how matters should be conducted with respect to Scotland, France, and Flanders. Elizabeth also commanded him to write his mind freely to her on the subject of her proposed marriage with Monsieur. This he did in a long letter printed in Mr. Lodge's collection of the Howard, Talbot, and Cecil papers. In which he balances, with great good sense, all the probable advantages and disadvantages of the alliance, and ends by strongly recommending it. Among other objections that might occur to her Majesty, he supposes it as a thing barely possible, that "a husband might
" fraudulently seek her person fyrst, to possesse
" another by treasone after, for it carryethe no
" reasonabell sence with it, that a chrystyen
" prince, possessed of your godly, vertuose,
" wise, bewtifull, and peerlesse personne,
" should have in his hart to be by treasone
" delyvered of you,"

CHARLES, DUKE OF BOURBON,

CONSTABLE OF FRANCE,

1489 to 1527,

WAS born in 1489, and was the third of his name, of the branch of Bourbon Montpensier; a prince as eminent for his military talents as for his errors and misfortunes. A resemblance in qualities and dispositions, as well as the near alliance in blood between Francis I. and the Constable, had naturally endeared them to each other; unfortunately however for both, Louise, the King's mother, had conceived a violent dislike to the Constable, and she exerted her utmost influence to impress her son with the same sentiments; she succeeded but too well, and no indignity was forgot to inflame and alienate the Constable's mind from his attachment to his sovereign. Bourbon's high sense

of honor and rectitude preserved him for a time from a violation of his duty, a long succession of mortifying injuries at length drove him to swerve from his loyalty. He entered into a correspondence with the enemy of his master ; and offered the Emperor his assistance in conquering France. Charles caught eagerly at the offer, and spared neither promises nor allurements to attach him to his service. Provence and Dauphinè were to be settled on him, with the title of king, and the Emperor's sister, Eleanor, widow of the King of Portugal, was likewise to be given him in marriage, with a vast portion. The Emperor was to enter France by the Pyrenees, and the Constable to raise six thousand of his vassals and dependents to act in concert with him ; the allies were to wait till Francis had crossed the Alps, as then there would have been scarce any force in France to oppose them. Happily, however, for that kingdom, two of the Constable's retainers gave intimation to the King of a suspicious of their master's being engaged in a treasonable correspondence. Francis, generous and

candid himself, could with difficulty be induced to suspect the first prince of the blood of so much treachery and baseness; he, however, repaired to him at Moulins, where he found him in bed, under the pretence of sickness, which he feigned that he might not accompany the King to Italy. The Constable asserted his innocence with so much appearance of ingenuousness, that Francis was deceived, and, though advised, refused to arrest him. Bourbon availed himself of this, and pretending to follow the King, crossed the Rhone and arrived safe in Italy. Bonnevet, who commanded for Francis in the Milanese, was attacked by the Imperialists under the Emperor's general, Pescara, accompanied by the Constable Bourbon; in this action fell the celebrated Bayard, the chevalier, *sans crainte et sans reproche*; Bourbon, perceiving him sitting under a tree, and hearing he was mortally wounded, approached him with expressions of pity and regret; "Pity not me," cried the gallant knight, "I die as a man of honour ought, in the discharge of my duty; *they* are objects

“ of pity who fight against their king, their
“ country, and their oaths.” While the Imperial generals, Lannoy and Pescara, were making uncommon exertions to oppose Francis in Italy, Bourbon, who had quitted them to conduct an army of Germans, arrived with his charge, while Francis was besieging Pavia. The King had now a choice of coming to immediate action or retiring to a strong post till the arrival of an expected reinforcement; his prudent and experienced officers suggested the latter, but his own ardour prompted him to adopt the former expedient. His army was completely routed, and himself made prisoner. The history of his imprisonment, and the conduct of the Emperor towards him, is foreign to our purpose. By the death of Pescara, the Imperial general, the command of the army devolved to the Constable Bourbon. The battle of Pavia was fought in the year 1525, and in the ensuing year Bourbon, in resentment for the conduct which Pope Clement had held with regard to the Emperor, marched his troops to invade the papal territories; he arrived on

them in January 1527, with an army without pay, without magazines, and without artillery; prompted, however, with the promise of plunder, they assaulted Placentia and Bologna, but failed in each attempt; their ill success produced a mutiny, and it required all the general's art to induce them to proceed. The Pope, alarmed at their approach, negotiates with Lannoy, the Imperial general, who promises, on certain conditions, to stop the Constable's march. Bourbon, however, disregarded his interference, and bending his course first towards Florence with a view of taking that city, he changed his plan and led his army to the gates of Rome. On the morning after his arrival the city was assaulted on three different sides; the assailants were at first repulsed, but Bourbon, by his voice and example, rallied them and led them back to the assault, where he was dangerously wounded by a musket-ball, as he was mounting a scaling ladder in the trenches; finding his death certain, his presence of mind was such, that he ordered his body to be covered with a cloak to conceal the

disaster from his army ; and thus died the celebrated Constable Bourbon, in May 1527, at the age of thirty-eight years, with the reputation of a great general, and of qualities worthy of a better cause.

JOHN, DUKE OF BOURBON.

JOHN, Duke of Bourbon and Auvergne, peer and constable of France, surnamed the *Good*, the last branch of the Bourbons descended from St. Lewis. He married three wives : 1st, Jane, daughter of Charles VII. ; 2d, Catharine d'Armagnac ; 3d, Jane de Bourbon ; the second bore him a son, who did not survive him. He died in April 1488, and left no legitimate but several natural children.

WILLIAM OF NASSAU,

FIRST PRINCE OF ORANGE,

1533 to 1584.

ABOUT the middle of the sixteenth century, the bigotted and cruel maxims of Philip II. which were carried into execution by the violent and unrelenting Duke of Alva, so exasperated the free people of the Low Countries, that they made a general, and finally a successful effort to throw off the yoke of the Spanish government. The contest occupied the arms of Spain for near half a century, exhausted the vigor, and ruined the reputation of that monarchy. The Prince of Orange, in conjunction with the Counts Horne and Egmont, was among the first to head the insurrection against the oppressive government of the Spaniards; the two Counts were taken and put

to death, but the Prince escaping, was chosen Stadtholder, and a treaty was formed at Utrecht for the mutual defence of the Low Countries, in 1579. The insurgents were at first contemptuously called the *Gueux*, but this ignominious appellation did not prevent them from being acknowledged thirty years after, under the title of the United States, first by Spain, and soon after by all Europe. On the flight of the Prince of Orange, he was summoned to take his trial, and on his non-appearance, his large possessions in Burgundy and the Netherlands were confiscated: Alva published a proclamation in Philip's name, authorizing any person to take away William's life, which produced an answer from the Prince, called his Apology, wherein he vindicates himself, and relates at large the tyrannical proceedings of Philip and his governors; this was published in 1581, and addressed to all the potentates of Christendom. He soon after levied a small army in Germany, and being joined by many who fled from the cruelties exercised in the Low Countries, made an attack on the Duke of Alva, but superiority of dif-

cipline decided the contest in favor of the Duke. The Prince, however, not disheartened, on hearing of the Brill being in possession of the insurgents, levied new troops, and possessed himself of Holland and Zealand, and probably would have made himself master of Brussels, had not the report of the massacre of St. Bartholomew struck such a damp into his army as obliged him to retire. The seizure of the Brill produced the most important consequences, which terminated in the loss of the United Provinces to the crown of Spain: Alkmaer, Leyden, and several other towns, inspired by the successful resistance of the Brill, and animated by the bravery and patriotism of the Prince of Orange, repulsed the Spaniards, and brought about the pacification of Ghent, by which the States bound themselves to drive all foreign soldiers from the Provinces, to restore the ancient constitution, and to refer matters of religion each to its own state: though Don John of Austria acknowledged this act by consent of the King of Spain, yet he took an early opportunity of violating it. The Prince of Orange,

after numberless exertions in favor of his oppressed country, fell at length by the hand of an assassins: one Balthazar Gerrard, a Burgundian, shot him with a pistol at Delft, in 1584, and the fifty-first year of his age; the murderer was a domestic in the Prince's service, and instigated to this wicked deed by the court of Spain; the Prince exclaimed as he fell, "*the Lord have mercy on this poor people,*" a refutation of the Spanish calumnies, that he affected arbitrary power; and if further refutation were necessary, it is a certain fact, that the people lamented his loss as that of their common father.

SIR WALTER MILD MAY, KNT.

WAS a younger son of Thomas Mildmay, of Moultham hall in Essex, one of the auditors of the court of augmentations in the reign of Henry VIII. he was educated at Christ's college Cambridge, and afterwards appointed surveyor in his father's office; the management of the mint was entrusted to him under Edward VI. as well as that of the crown lands, to the revenue of which he had particularly applied his study: on the death of Sir Richard Sackville, Queen Elizabeth made him chancellor of her exchequer, in which situation, he so far exerted his application and talents, as to gain his mistress's esteem though not her confidence, for his probity was not flexible enough to permit him to approve or concur in all the dark politics that disgraced a part of that reign; and the good opinion the nation formed of him in

consequence of his rigid integrity, is supposed to have excited her Majesty's jealousy; for though he was a candidate for the seals, and well qualified to hold, yet he never could obtain them. Emanuel college, Cambridge, was founded by him, and he conferred donations on Christ's, the college in which he received his education. He was eminent for literature, and a warm patron of learned men: soon after the foundation of Emanuel college he died at Hackney in May, 1589. He married the sister of Sir Francis Walsingham, by whom he left two sons and three daughters: Winefred married to the ancestor of the present Earl Fitzwilliam, Christian to Charles Barret, of Avely in Essex, and Martha to William Brounker. Sir Walter was possessed by purchase, of the estates of Danbury in Essex, and Apethorpe in Northamptonshire; the former of which went by female descent to the Earls of Westmorland, the latter in the same manner to Thomas Fytche, Esq.

SIR CHRISTOPHER HATTON,

WAS the youngest son of William Hatton, of Holdenby in Northamptonshire; as it was the custom in his time to send young men to the inns of court, not with a view of breeding them to the law as a profession, but to acquire knowledge and habits of business, he was placed when very young in the society of the Inner Temple; from this situation he was soon removed to the band of the Queen's gentlemen pensioners: the elegance of his person, and the gracefulness of his dancing, attracted her Majesty's notice, and these recommendations raised him successively, through the situations of gentleman of the privy-chamber, vice-chamberlain, and privy-counsellor: in the present day these gradations would never have been understood as preparatory to the possession of the great seal, which the Queen entrusted to his

care in 1587, and about the same time conferred on him the honor of the garter. Elizabeth's court is said to have been divided into two orders of men, that of statesmen, and that of favorites; she had too much sagacity to follow the ordinary fault of arbitrary princes, in blending these two orders; *her* policy, on the contrary, was to keep them separate; *her* confidence, and not the station, made the statesman: thus Suffex, a deep politician, was disguised in the courtly employ of lord chamberlain; and though Hatton's person and gallantry appeared to be his only recommendations to an office, which required great professional knowledge, as well as a high degree of intellectual talents, and though his inadequateness to his office was at first so apparent, that the advocates refused to plead before him, yet a severe application to study, a strict attention to equity, and a patient submission to the private advice of eminent judges, at length enabled him to pronounce decrees that gained him the approbation of his brethren, and of the public: he died September 20th, 1591, after he had been four

years chancellor. His death is said to have been occasioned by the extreme trouble he felt at not being able to discharge an old debt, which his rigid mistress required the payment of.

HENRY FITZ-ALAN,

EARL OF ARUNDEL,

WAS the son of Thomas, earl of Arundel, and born about the beginning of the sixteenth century; this family was among the most ancient and illustrious that then flourished in this country; William de Albenio, who came into England with the Conqueror, was created Earl of Arundel and Suffex, and left male descendants for five generations; when the issue male failing, Isabel, daughter of the last Earl, transmitted the honors of the house to her son John Fitz-Alan, by virtue of the tenure of Arundel castle, in the forty-second year of Henry III.; in the reign of Henry V. there was a second failure in the male issue, and John, the son of Eleanor, obtained the barony

and title, in opposition to the better claim of the Duke of Norfolk; from the above John, Henry, of whom we are now speaking, was the lineal descendant. In the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. he was accused of having been accessory to the conspiracy of the protector Somerset against the life of the Duke of Northumberland: he was imprisoned; but afterwards released, and received into Northumberland's confidence, so far, as to be admitted one of the privy-counsellors who, at the demise of Edward VI. were convened by Northumberland, with a view to put the crown on the head of Lady Jane Grey; the council met in the Tower, and were consequently so much in the power of Northumberland, that no one durst openly to oppose his proposal; the Earl of Arundel, perhaps, through the influence of religious principles, (as he was a firm catholic) or from resentment to the Duke, who had once set a heavy fine on him, or from a conviction of Mary's superior claim, acquiesced in the project; but he was no sooner at liberty than he declared for Mary. A meeting was held at

Baynard's castle, the house of the Earl of Pembroke; here Arundel, in a warm speech, expatiated on the arrogance and treason of Northumberland, and urged the council to atone for their former deviation from loyalty to Mary, by immediately proclaiming her Queen; after a short debate, the lord mayor and aldermen were sent for, when the whole body repaired to St. Paul's, and announced their resolution to the city; orders were sent to Northumberland to disband his army, and to submit; and Arundel, together with Lord Paget, were dispatched with the welcome intelligence to Mary; she immediately ordered the Earl to arrest the Duke, who, on this occasion, shewed a pusillanimity and abjectness, equal to his former insolence; he fawned and cringed to Arundel, and fell at his feet imploring him to intercede for his pardon. The Earl as a compensation for this service was made lord steward of the household. He not only retained the Queen's favor during the whole of her reign, but had address to ingratiate himself with her successor, and advanced himself

so far in her good graces, as to be among those who flattered themselves that her Majesty eyed them with a partial affection, imagining that the Queen would prefer a marriage with one of her own subjects, to a connection with a foreign Prince: and should she form such a resolution, the Earl presumed, that no one had fairer pretensions than himself; under this illusion he spent vast sums, and at length, with an exhausted fortune, and in despair on the failure of his expectations, he obtained the Queen's leave to quit the kingdom, under pretence of travelling for the benefit of his health. On his return to England, he engaged with the Duke of Norfolk, Leicester, and others, in a plot against Cecil; they accused him of risking a war with Spain unnecessarily, and they flattered themselves that on this charge, the Queen might be induced to withdraw her confidence from him; but her Majesty heard the accusation with so much displeasure, that the accusers were instantly reduced to silence, and the affair entirely dropped. The Earl died in 1580, and was the last of that illustrious family, which had

flourished in England above 300 years; one of his daughters married Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, and thence it was that the title of Earl of Arundel came to the Howard family.

SIR THOMAS MORE,

1480 to 1535,

WAS the son of Sir John More, one of the justices of the King's Bench. Sir Thomas was born in Milk Street, London, in the year 1480; and was received in quality of a page in the house of Cardinal Moreton, archbishop of Canterbury and lord chancellor. The Cardinal, who had great insight into character, would often say to his visitors, "*This boy who waits at table will one day prove a miracle of men.*" His patron afterwards sent him to Canterbury college, now called Christ Church, Oxford; and thence in turn to New-inn, Lincoln's inn, and Furnival's-inn, at which latter place he was afterwards reader for the space of three years. He soon after married the daughter of Mr. Colt, of New Hall in Essex, and was

electd into the House of Commons. Henry VII. on the marriage of his daughter Margaret with the King of Scots, demanding one subsidy and three fifteenths, Mr. More opposed this demand in parliament with so much force and argument, that the King expressed his high resentment of it. But not thinking it prudent to question the son for his parliamentary conduct, on some frivolous pretence, Henry sent the father, Sir John, to the Tower; nor was he liberated till he paid a fine of 100*l.* the usual atonement for the real or pretended offences against Henry VII. Mr. More now put on a barrister's gown, and read a public lecture in St. Lawrence's church, Old Jewry; his topics were moral philosophy and the elucidation of historic difficulties. He had at this time a strong inclination to devote himself to the priesthood, and for this purpose, during a year or two, he underwent spiritual discipline at the Charter-house; but fortunately for society he changed his mind, and was soon after created one of the justices of the King's Bench, and, in the year 1508, judge in the sheriff's

court in the city of London; at which time, though exceedingly engrossed by business, he found leisure to write his *Utopia*, a work evincing a free, manly, and philosophic mind. He entered likewise into a literary correspondence with Erasmus, who coming to England some time after, their mutual friends contrived that they should meet, without knowing each other, at the lord mayor's table. Here More discussed matters with so much learning and acuteness, that Erasmus exclaimed, "*Aut tu Morus es aut nullus!*" to which More readily replied, "*Aut tu Erasmus es aut diabolus!*" About the year 1516 he was employed on a joint commission with Tunstall, bishop of Durham, to negotiate a treaty with the archduke of Austria, afterwards Charles V. when, being at Bruges, a vain sophist publicly challenged any one to dispute with him on whatever art or science the person accepting the challenge might chuse. More, in answer, proposed the following law jargon as the subject; *An averia capta in Withernamiam sunt irreplegibilia?* this so puzzled the disputant that he gave up the contest, and

made himself the laughing-stock of his countrymen. On his return Mr. More was made a master of requests, and soon after received the honor of knighthood with a seat at the privy council. In 1520 the King made him treasurer of the exchequer; and experienced so much pleasure, as well as improvement, in his conversation as almost wholly to engross the treasurer's time. Sir Thomas, who was a domestic man, thought he made too great a sacrifice for this flattering distinction, in almost debarring himself the company of his wife and children, the consequence of this was, that he became more reserved in his discourse; Henry, perceiving it grew less anxious for his company, and gradually omitted sending for him. So much familiarity had subsisted between the King and the treasurer, that his Majesty once called unexpectedly at his house at Chelsea and partook of his family dinner. In 1523 he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, where he soon after boldly and honestly opposed an oppressive subsidy promoted by Cardinal Wolsey, who, meeting him next day, said to him,

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"Would to God you had been at Rome, Mr. More, when I made you speaker."—"Your Grace not offended," replied More, *"so would I too."*

After the disgrace of Wolsey, in the year 1530, the King entrusted the great seal to Sir Thomas, partly from a conviction of his ability and probity, and partly with a view of engaging him to approve of his divorce with Catharine of Arragon. This, however, More's conscience never would permit him to do; and, after filling the high office of chancellor with the utmost integrity and diligence for three years, he resigned it in 1533. It must be remarked that he was the first layman ever raised to that dignity. He now retired with a resolution to pass the remainder of his life in privacy; his enemies, however, determined otherwise; they framed several malignant but unsuccessful accusations against him, till at length he furnished them with the means of ruining him by refusing to take the oath of supremacy. After lying fifteen months in prison, he was arraigned, condemned, and executed, July 5, 1535, on Tower hill. He not only maintained a steady

composure but even his usual cheerfulness on the scaffold ; and though, generally speaking, the last scene of life but ill accords with effusions of wit or merriment, yet natural character so far got the better of the terrors of the moment that his existence ended in an epigram. Mr. Addison justly observes, this would have been phrenzy in any one who had not resembled him in the sanctity of his life and manners.

More was certainly one of the great ornaments of the age in which he lived ; he was an accomplished scholar, eminent in the knowledge, but still more so in the conscientious, and impartial exercise, of his profession. It would indeed have redounded more to the honor of his literary talents had his *Utopia* been his only work, and had he abstained from the illiberal virulence that characterises some of his polemic writings. But the great, the eternal blot on his memory was his ordering a man who differed from him in religious speculations to be put to the torture, and standing

himself by while the sentence was executing. How baneful must the poison of bigotry be, when such talents and such virtues could not furnish an antidote to its effects ! He had other foibles in common with mankind ; Archbishop Cranmer says, he would never vary from a point on which he had declared himself, for fear of blemishing his reputation. One of his singularities was to wear his gown higher on one shoulder than the other. He was twice married, and left one son and four daughters by his first wife, but none by his second. His eldest daughter, Margaret, was married to William Roper, Esq. of Well Hall, in Kent, and was distinguished for her literary accomplishments. After her father's head had been exposed on London Bridge for fourteen days, she found means to procure it and preserve it till her own death, when she was buried with it in her arms in 1554, in St. Dunstan's church at Canterbury.

CARDINAL WOLSEY,

WAS born at Ipswich in March 1471. His father is said to have been a butcher, but possessed of means sufficient to enable him to send his son to the university of Oxford, where he took a bachelor's degree as early as the age of fourteen years. He was soon after elected fellow of Magdalen college, and undertook the care of a school adjoining the college, at which he was charged with the education of the three sons of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, who presented him the living of Limington in Somersetshire, in 1500. During his residence here, his life appears to have been so disorderly, that Sir Amias Pawlet, a justice of the peace, once set him in the stocks for being drunk and commencing a riot at a neighbouring fair; which affront Wolsey had not magnanimity enough to forget, but avenged him-

self while chancellor, by confining Sir Amias some years a prisoner in the Temple. On the death of his patron he was introduced into the family of Dean, archbishop of Canterbury; and afterwards was recommended to the patronage of Sir John Nanfon, treasurer of Calais, where he rendered himself so useful by his talents and assiduity, that he was made one of the King's chaplains, and soon after instituted to the rectory of Redgrave, in the diocese of Norwich. In the discharge of his office as chaplain to the King, he became known to Fox, bishop of Winchester, and Lovell, chancellor of the Exchequer, who recommended him as a fit agent for negotiating the intended marriage between Henry VII. and Margaret of Savoy. He was accordingly sent to the Emperor, Maximilian, and executed the business with such dispatch, and so much to Henry's satisfaction, that he was promoted, February 8, 1508, to the deanry of Lincoln. Henry dying the same year, Wolsey's object was to ingratiate himself with his successor, and this he did so effectually as almost to monopolize the

young King's good graces, and to preserve an ascendancy over his violent and capricious temper for upwards of sixteen years; Fox, bishop of Winchester, had used his utmost endeavours, by introducing Wolsey, to raise a rival to the insinuating arts of the Earl of Surrey; never reflecting that it was possible that he might be eclipsed and supplanted by an instrument of his own creating. But Wolsey, observing that dry details on political subjects were not likely to arrest the attention of a youthful prince ardent in the pursuits of gaiety and pleasure, promoted, and even entered with his master into every species of frolic and dissipation, introducing business as it were incidentally, and not so as to check or restrain the King from the pursuit of objects so natural to his age and so suitable to his disposition. To this artful management may be ascribed his rapid advancement as a churchman and a minister, and the implicit confidence the young monarch reposed in him. Hence, "*disdaining* "*dull degrees*," he was made canon of Windsor, registrar of the order of the garter, dean

of York, bishop of Lincoln, archbishop of York, cardinal of St. Cicily, and, December 22, 1515, lord chancellor of England; and the year following, by a commission from the Pope, Legate *à latere*; he held besides *in commendam* the abbey of St. Alban's, with the fees of Durham and Winchester, and the revenues in farm of the bishoprics of Bath, Worcester, and Hereford, enjoyed by foreign incumbents. From these preferments and pensions which he received of several princes on the Continent, his income was equal to his master's; nor was his retinue much less splendid, ten lords, fifteen knights, forty esquires, and 800 of inferior degree, formed his household. If he was insatiable in his acquisitions, he was magnificent in his expenses; noblemen of the highest quality served him at mass, and tended the wine to him on their knees; and, while he was ambassador to the Emperor at Brussels, he was served at table in this posture to the astonishment of the Germans who were eye-witnesses to the display of this arrogant su-

periority. He was the first clergyman in England who wore silk and gold, not only on his habit but on the saddles and trappings of his horses. His cardinal's hat was borne aloft by a person of rank, and when he came to the King's chapel he would permit it to be placed nowhere but on the altar. A tall and comely priest carried before him a pillar of silver with a cross on the top; while another priest, contrary to custom, marched with his cross as archbishop of York, even when in the diocese of Canterbury, which made sarcastic people observe, that it was evident one cross was not sufficient to expiate the Cardinal's sins: his head, indeed, was so giddy with his mighty elevation that when Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, subscribed a letter to him, *Your loving brother*, he complained of his presumption, which being told to Warham, "Know ye not," said he, "that this man is drunk with too much prosperity." But his character as a politician by no means kept pace with his vanity and ostentation. He was by turns the dupe of his own ambition and avarice, as

well as the bubble of the Emperor, France, and Rome; and perhaps no stronger instance can be given of the insatiableness of ambition, than, that the whole of his mighty acquisitions seemed to him as empty nothings, while the papal crown mocked and eluded his grasp. With respect to his domestic politics, his chief object was to render his master absolute and uncontrolled; to this end, he attempted to govern without parliaments, there being but two from the seventh to the twenty-first year of Henry's reign, while the want of parliamentary grants was supplied by the violent extortions of loans and benevolences: he erected, too, an office called the Legantine court, in the management of which he seemed to assume all power both civil and ecclesiastic; he established an inquisitorial authority over the laity, by assuming the right to examine all matters of conscience, and into all matters which, though they escaped the law, might appear contrary to good morals; and to render this unprecedented assumption of power more obnoxious, he placed over the court John Allen, a man, whom he himself, as chan-

cellor, had condemned for perjury. Tacitus has observed, "*Nunquam satis fida potentia ubi nimia est*:" and there surely never existed a man, to whom the truth of this maxim was more applicable, than to Wolsey; he was standing, as it were, on the pinnacle of greatness, one false step, one adverse blast, might destroy his equilibrium, and he was to fall to rise no more. The cause of Henry's marriage with Catharine was evoked to Rome, and Ann Boleyn, who bore no good will to the Cardinal, had gained entire possession of the King's heart; even the partisans of Catharine conspired to effect his downfall, and Henry was so worked upon by importunities, that he sent the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk to require the great seal of him; but, Wolsey not conceiving their authority sufficient for the purpose, retained it, till a letter from the King ordered him to resign it into the hands of Sir Thomas More. He was then required to depart from York place, which Henry seized, and which became afterwards the residence of the Kings of England, under the name of Whitehall; the

hangings of this palace which were of cloth of gold and silver, a cupboard of plate of massy gold, and a thousand pieces of fine holland, made part of, and probably in some measure prompted the seizure. The Cardinal was ordered to retire to Asher, near Hampton Court : and his mind, which had once been so much elated with his grandeur, now sunk into extreme abjectness ; his flatterers, his dependents, his courtly friends, all deserted him ; and, with such anxiety did he wait some transient return of his master's favor, that he alighted from his horse, and knelt in the dirt, to receive a ring which the King sent him as a token that he had not altogether forsaken him. Ann Boleyn, however, in conjunction with her uncle the Duke of Norfolk, exerted herself to harden Henry's heart against his old servant : the King ordered him to be indicted in the Star-chamber, where a sentence was passed on him : the House of Lords then voted forty-five articles against him without calling for evidence ; these were afterwards sent down to the Lower House, where Thomas Cromwell, a dependent of the

Cardinal's, defended his patron with such spirit and courage, as to recommend himself to Henry's favor: finding it was possible that Wolsey's ruin might not be accomplished by this proceeding, his enemies indicted him on the obsolete statute of provisors, which enacts the penalty of a premunire, on any person who should procure bulls from Rome; he pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the King's mercy. Wolsey had certainly violated the law, but this he had done for years with the King's sanction, and the acquiescence of the Parliament; the sentence pronounced against him was, "that he
" was out of the King's protection, his lands and
" goods forfeited, and that his person might be
" committed to custody." It was not, however, put into execution, and the King still seemed to retain some degree of amity and good-will towards him. After remaining some time at Ather, he removed to Richmond, a residence Henry had given him in return for Hampton Court; his enemies still fearing the effects of his near neighbourhood to the King, procured his further removal to his see of York. He

took up his abode at Cawood, and acquired great popularity by his affable and hospitable demeanor: but his tranquillity was not long undisturbed; Northumberland was sent to arrest him for high treason, and to escort him to London in order to his trial. He fell sick at Sheffield, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury; still, however, continuing his journey, he reached Leicester abbey; here the abbot and monks advancing to meet him with great respect and ceremony, "I am come, said he, to lay my bones among you," and taking to his bed in a short time expired, November 30, 1630. The immediate cause of his death is differently related; Hume attributes it to a dysentery, the consequence of the fatigues of his journey, and the anxiety of his mind; and Rapin concurs in the same opinion, but Speed imputes it to his taking too great a dose of confections to expel the wind from his stomach; while the author of England's Worthies, published in 1684, ascribes it to poison, which he voluntarily took, or which was administered to him by some, who, as the author says, "might from his

“feathers build themselves nests.” Henry heard the news of his death with an appearance of sorrow, and always spoke favourably of his memory: and, however the charges of inordinate ambition, ostentatious vanity, and insatiable rapaciousness, must be allowed to form the dark side of his character, it cannot be denied, that the same loftiness of mind prompted him to erect * magnificent monuments to piety and learning, as well as to extend his munificence and protection to genius and talents, wherever he discovered them; nor is it amongst his least praises, that his administration of justice, while chancellor, was equitable and impartial: Lord Herbert, indeed, says that no man ever fell from so high a station, to whom so few real crimes could be imputed; this is perhaps saying too much; yet the refutation of the articles by Cromwell, and their rejection by a House of Commons so servilely devoted to the court, are strong presumptions in his favour; and the

* Hampton Court, Christ Church, Oxford, and a college at Ipswich.

King's attaching him by an indictment on the statute of provisors, after he had failed in a parliamentary impeachment, are strong proofs of a pre-determined resolution to make the minister the victim to his caprice and cruelty.

SIR JOHN NORRIS,

1585,

ONE of those heroic leaders whose actions contributed to the brilliancy of the reign of Elizabeth. When the Queen, at the earnest solicitations of the Flemings, had consented to become their protector, Norris was dispatched with five thousand foot and a thousand horse. This armament was the prelude to the sending a larger force under the command of the Earl of Leicester, who some time after his arrival detached Norris to intercept a convoy of provisions which the Prince of Parma was sending for the relief of Zutphen, a skirmish took place, and in it the gallant Sir Philip Sidney was mortally wounded. Norris succeeded in the enterprize, but some misunderstanding arising between him and Leicester, he was removed

from his post in the Low Countries, and, much to the discontent of the Flemings, was recalled.

In 1589, Don Antonio of Portugal, being dispossessed of his dominions and crown by Philip II. of Spain, applied to Elizabeth for succour, who gave Drake and Norris the charge of a considerable fleet and army to escort Antonio to the bay of Galicia, near the Groyne. The lower town of the Groyne was taken by assault, but the upper town repelled the attack of the assailants, while a strong force under the Conde de Andrada attempted its relief. This body was met on its march by Sir John Norris, a desperate action ensued, which ended in the total defeat of the Spaniards, and the loss of their standards and baggage. For want of battering cannon, however, the siege was raised; the army re-embarked, and being joined by the Earl of Essex, they attempted and took the castle of Peniche, on the Portuguese coast, and thence marched with Don Antonio in their company to the attack of Lisbon; Drake at the

same time coasting it with his fleet, which, however, arrived not at the appointed rendezvous. The suburbs of Lisbon fell an easy prey, the town, however, bad defiance to the enemy's attempts. Several days were consumed in hourly expectation of a promised reinforcement from the Duke of Braganza, but the Spaniards being masters of the intermediate country, the succours never arrived. The army embarked again, and after taking Vigo, returned, June 21, 1589, to Plymouth, with the loss of ten thousand men; the great object of the enterprize, the setting Don Antonio on the throne of Portugal, having totally failed.

In the whole of this expedition there appears but little military skill or foresight, romantic courage and messages of defiance to the enemy form the principal features of the expedition. Essex and Norris both seem to suppose that the same mode of conduct was suitable to a general at the head of an army, as might become a *preux chevalier*, when about to break a lance in his mistress's honour at a tournament. This

conduct, so analogous to an age of chivalry, is strongly exemplified in the various desultory enterprizes that took place in Elizabeth's reign. The intricate combinations now thought so necessary to form the character of a general, were then considered as requisites, infinitely inferior to romantic valour. Norris, in the above expedition, sends a trumpet to the Spanish general to bid him defiance, and to give him the lie ; and Essex sends a particular cartel, offering to fight any one of the Spanish army of equal quality with himself, or if none of his degree should be found, then to try the event of a combat with six or eight of a side. The Spaniards, contrary to their national character, with more prudence than heroism, refuse the challenge, and wisely avail themselves of the advantages which time and circumstance had put in their hands, to oblige the English to re-embark their forces.

Norris was some time after sent to Ireland in order to reduce the famous rebel Tir-Oen to obedience, but a jealousy rising between him

and Lord Ruffel the lieutenant, little progress was made, and Tir-Oen, in consequence of the mutual animosities of his opponents, found means to obtain an insidious truce, which he took the first opportunity of breaking. Norris finding that he had been duped by the artifices of Tir-Oen, through grief and discontent, “the too usual guerdon of many a noble servitor,” to use the words of Speed, ended his active life in 1598.

SIR WILLIAM HERBERT,

EARL OF PEMBROKE,

WAS the son of Sir Richard Herbert of Ewyas, born in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. and bred to arms: little, however, is known of his history till about the fifth year of Edward VI. he then distinguished himself by quelling an insurrection in Wiltshire—the cause of this insurrection was the converting a large quantity of arable into pasture land. The wool of England was in great request both at home and abroad, the knowledge of agriculture had made slow progress, pasturage was found to be more profitable than unskilful tillage, and the breeding of sheep had very generally taken place of husbandry. This circumstance could not fail to raise the price of corn, and diminish the demand for la-

bour. The profusion likewise of Henry VIII. had reduced him to the ruinous expedient of debasing the coin; the necessary consequence was, that the good coin was hoarded and the base metal circulated among the people, who found that they could not purchase the necessities of life at the accustomed prices. By these means, added to the suppression of the monasteries, which afforded a constant resource, not only to the idle but also to the industrious, in times of scarcity and need, numbers of the lower order of people were thrown entirely out of employ, and reduced to great misery; complaints and murmurs became universal, several books were written, stating the eventual mischiefs of this absurd and ruinous policy: the complaint, indeed, was of a more remote origin, as Sir Thomas More in his *Utopia* had observed, that a sheep was a more rapacious animal than a lion or a wolf, and devoured whole villages, cities, and provinces. The nobility and gentry, however, continued their course; neither the calamitous condition of the poor, nor the humane interposition of the pro-

lector Somerset, were of any avail to check their proceedings, the people finding no redress for their grievances, rose in arms in many parts of the kingdom, particularly in Wiltshire and Somersetshire; an armed force under Sir William Herbert was sent to suppress them, which he effectually performed, though the discontents in other parts of the kingdom, inflamed likewise by religious bigotry, still continued objects of alarm to the government. These events took place in 1549, and two years after Sir William Herbert was created Earl of Pembroke, whether for the conspicuous part he took in extinguishing this rebellion, or from the connection he had formed with Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, does not appear in history. Northumberland in this year conceived the scheme of ruining his old rival Somerset, who, among other crimes, was accused of a design of murdering the Duke, the Earls of Pembroke and Northampton, at a banquet; as he was acquitted of that part of the accusation which amounted to treason, but was found guilty of the felony, (which, indeed, Somerset

confessed he had been rash and intemperate enough to speak of, but never really to resolve upon,) posterity might have been induced to have admitted of the justice of his sentence, had not those very Lords, Northumberland, Pembroke, and Northampton, formed part of the jury of twenty-seven peers who sat in judgment on the unfortunate Somerset.

In the beginning of the ensuing reign, 1553, great discontents pervaded the nation on the proposed marriage between Philip II. of Spain, and Queen Mary: the proud, fullen, severe temper of Philip, the dread of the institution of an inquisitorial tribunal in England, with the relations of the horrid cruelties committed by the Spaniards in South America, had operated so strongly on the minds of men, that the Spanish alliance was looked on with distrust and horror, and a general insurrection was planned by the Duke of Suffolk, Sir Thomas Wyatt, and Sir Peter Carew. The conduct of the latter was so imprudent, that he was arrested before he had put his design into execution; the

two former, particularly Wyatt, reduced the government to some difficulties and even risk ; but a delay on the part of Wyatt gave the Earl of Pembroke an opportunity of furrounding him and taking him prisoner, soon after he had entered the city of London with four thousand followers. To this exploit at so critical a juncture it is probable that Mary was indebted to the security of her crown, for the unpopularity of the Queen was so great, and the hatred entertained against the Spaniards was so universal, that nothing but a decisive, well-timed victory could have given stability to her tottering throne—such a signal piece of service pointed out Pembroke as the commander proper to take the charge of eight thousand English that were sent to join the Duke of Savoy against the French in the Low Countries. The siege of St. Quintin was resolved on after several feints made on some towns in Picardy. The Constable Montmorency, in a gallant and well-fought action for the relief of the place, was made prisoner by the English, and his ar-

mour covered with fleur-de-lis remains to this day, it is said, as a trophy in the Earl of Pembroke's magnificent feat at Wilton. Queen Mary died the ensuing year, and no opportunity offering for the display of military talents in the early part of the reign of her successor, the Earl of Pembroke appears no longer in the character of a general; his only subsequent actions which interest public attention, was the marriage of his son, Lord Herbert, to Lady Catharine Gray, the heiress of the house of Suffolk, which, in consequence of the exclusion of the posterity of Margaret, Queen of Scotland, by the will of Henry VIII. was next in succession to the crown; but this marriage exciting the watchful jealousy of Elizabeth, the Earl, notwithstanding Lady Catharine's pregnancy, concurred in procuring a divorce for his son. Two years preceding his death he was zealously active, in conjunction with many of the first nobility, for the declaration of Mary, Queen of Scots, as successor to Elizabeth, but at that period Mary's crimes and in-

discretions counteracted the good intentions of her partizans, and he lived not to see their unhappy catastrophe, as he died in the year 1569, in the eleventh year of Elizabeth's reign.

FINIS.

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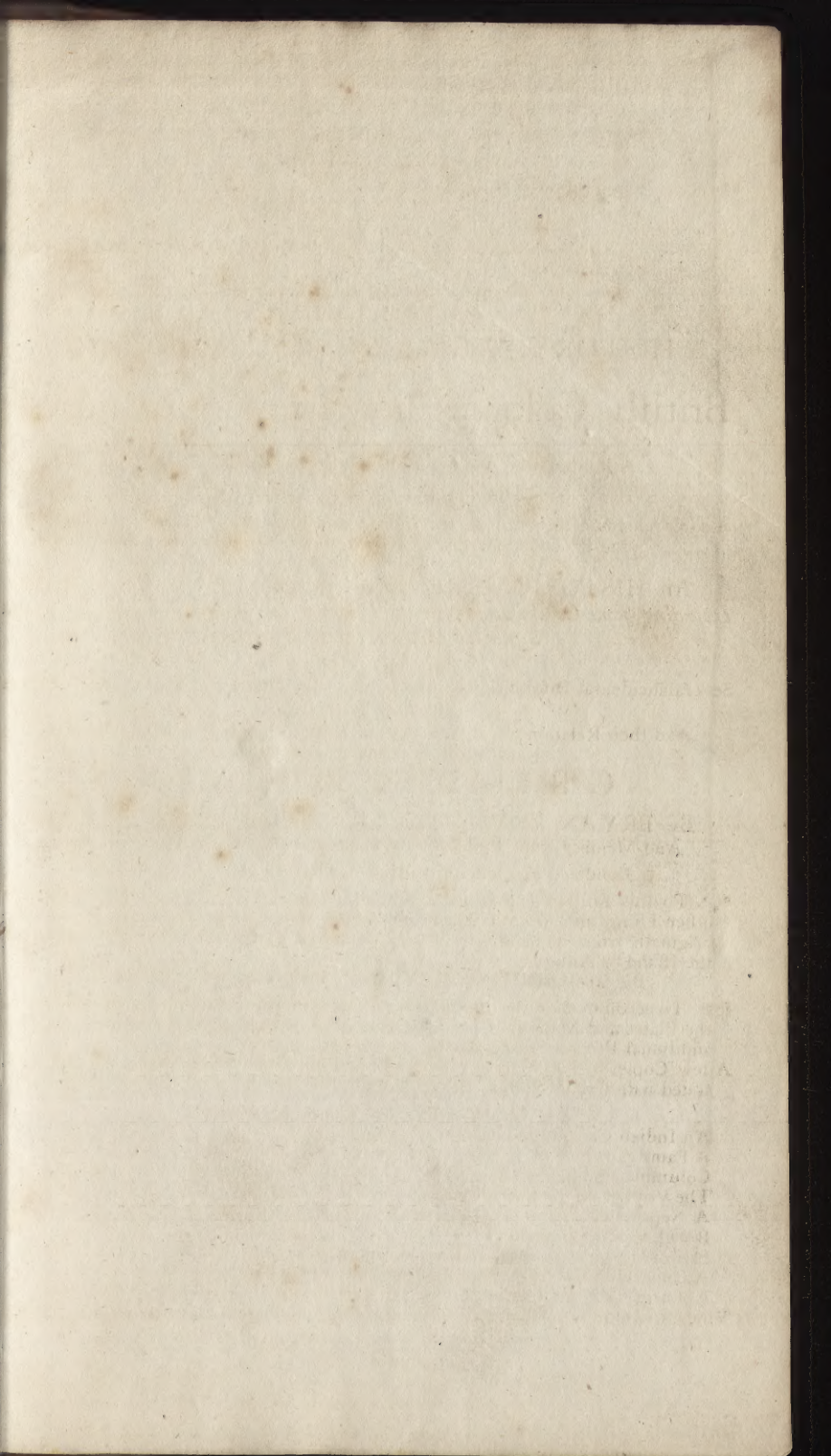
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